PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,739—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1896.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th July,
R.M.L. CALEDONIA	7568	W. H. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "
R.L. CARTHAGE	6893	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
R.L. ORIENTAL	6534	L. H. Moule	21st "
SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	28th "
R.I. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th "
			SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
R.I. PENINSULAR	5297	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4112	W. J. Nantes	25th "
R.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
R.L. CARTHAGE	6893	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
R.I. INDIA	6000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "

The Steamers marked R. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked R.M.L., proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th June, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION	.....	2,841	500	1st Aug. 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,263	350	7th Aug. 1896
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By other Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1050	Rs. 625

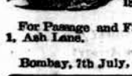
INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	.....	2,706	350	21st July 1896.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Aug. 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Samson House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 13, 1896.

STEAMER FOR ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY AND PORT NATAL.



THE BOMBAY and PERSIA S. N. Co.'s S.S. NASERI, will SAIL for the above PORTS on the 18th July, 1896, from C. Shed Prince's Dock.
For Passage and Freight apply to the Undersigned, at No. 1, Ash Lane.
A. H. Z. A. SHIRAZI,
Managing Agent.
Bombay, 7th July, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
MELBOURNE	4089	C. Bourden	8th August 1896.
SALAZIE	4295	Chevallier	5th Sept. "
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st " "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SYDNEY	Aubert	4,232	20th July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipat Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 8th August.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Passes from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th July, at 3 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on or about the 16th July noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about the 18th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 18th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

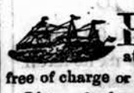
S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 1st Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 13th July 1896.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE. BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,716	27th July.

taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.
This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1896.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 12, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.
Apply "X, Y,"
Care of this Paper.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of COLLECTING PILGRIM-TAX at Nasik for the Nasik Municipality from 1st August, 1896 to 30th September, 1897, (both days inclusive) will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the office of the Nasik Municipality, on the 25th of July, 1896, at 4 P.M.
All particulars can be obtained from the Chairman of the Municipality at the Municipal office or from the Undersigned.
C. M. THATTE,
Vice-President.
Nasik Municipal office, 9th July, 1896.

HAND-BOOK, OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikanthe and Rewakanthe, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE.....Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

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HEART LABELLED
SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Special Invalid BRANDY, 15 years old	per doz.	82	0	91	8
Extra Special Liqueur,	do. per bot.	7	0	8	0
Fine Old Pale Cognac, 3 Star	do. per doz.	52	8	58	8
Old Pale Cognac, 2 Star	do. per doz.	45	8	51	0
Do. do. 1 Star	do. per doz.	39	8	44	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., LIMITED, have much pleasure in announcing that
THOMAS HARDY'S JUDE THE OBSCURE
will be ready shortly in the cheap edition—orders now registered. Paper covers, Rs. 2-0; cloth, Rs. 2-8.

A new Indian Story by the Author of "The Simple Adventures of a Memsahib."
HIS HONOUR AND A LADY.
Paper Cover, Rs. 2; Neat Cloth Cover, Rs. 2-8.
BY SARA JEANNETTE DUNCAN.
The story is full of admirable character drawing. A brilliant story.—"Daily Telegraph."

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S LAST NOVEL.
WEIR OF HERMISTON, Rs. 4-8.
In it we are able to recognise how great a master of English letters was lost to us by Stevenson's death."—"Standard."

ROME—BY EMILE ZOLA.
Will probably survive most of his other books. It forms a powerful picture of the Papal Court and its surroundings, written on the whole from an unfriendly point of view."—"Athenæum."
Full of wonderful eloquent passages."—"Morning Leader."
English Edition, Rs. 2-10. French Edition, Rs. 2-10.

THE SACRIFICE OF FOOLS: AN INDIAN STORY.
By Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. CRAIG.
Cash or V.-P. P., Rs. 4-0; Credit, Rs. 4-8.
Few readers who have once begun it will lay it down until the last page has been reached—"Glasgow Herald."

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
OF
(BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE, ESTABLISHED 1815.)
(THE WINE SHIPPERS OF THE EAST.)
CUTLER, PALMER and Co.'s Critically Selected Stock of WINES and SPIRITS, etc., in Bombay Godowns, Comprises High Class WHISKIES, BRANDIES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, PORTS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS, BITTERS and ALE and STOUT in Cask and Bottles.
DETAILED LIST ON APPLICATION.
24, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS AND THE TRADE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY

WATERPROOFS
BLACK PARAMATTA
REGULATION
CLOAKS,
Rs. 30-8 AND Rs. 36.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!
WATCHES!!!
STOCKTAKING SALE.
STOCKTAKING this year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand
THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have decided with a view to clearing their old stock, to offer to the Public
DURING THE MONTH OF JULY ONLY
A Large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIME-KEEPERS chiefly of their OWN MAKE in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the Marked Prices.
All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 per cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 50 to 55 per cent. on the PRESENT MARKED VALUE OF WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual guarantee.
Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.
N.B.—Buyers unable to choose personally have the privilege of exchanging the Watch if on receipt it is not approved of.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CHRONOGRAPH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
DON'T LOSE IT.
TO MAKE ROOM
FOR
FRESH STOCK,
NOW ON WAY FROM HOME,
WE ARE SELLING AT
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES
OUR WRITING BOXES, CASH BOXES,
DEED AND PAPER BOXES,
FALL FRONTS, CUPBOARDS.
Specially made to suit the requirements of Solicitors' and Lawyers' Offices.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
NO. 37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

HAMILTON & CO.
JEWELLERS.
MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a
SPECIAL DISCOUNT
FOR
CASH ONLY
on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
WRITE FOR OUR
NEW
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE,
WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H. E. LORD SANDHURST, Right Worshipful Pro. Dist. Grand Master. E. C., M. W. Bro. J. W. Smith, Grand Master, A. S. F.I., Right Worshipful Bro. C. Owen Dunn, Depy. Dist. Grand Master, E. C., and other leading Brethren.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 15TH JULY.

GRAND MASONIC CONCERT.

MESSRS. SAUNDERS AND GOULD.

Assisted by Mrs. Stanley-Smith, Miss Counsell and Mr. E. Mayall.

Recitation by Miss Annie May Abbott.

Pianoforte—Mr. James Rowley and Mr. F. Seymour Dove.

Organ—Mr. R. N. Mant.

Doors open 8-45. To commence at 9-15, sharp.

Admission. Rs. 3; Rs. 2; and Re. 1.

Plan and Tickets at Soundy and Co.'s.

"A portion of the Proceeds of this Concert will be devoted to the Freemasons' Joint Hall Building Fund.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the FARM of the RIGHT of SELLING OPIUM by RETAIL in the KOLABA DISTRICT for the year commencing on the 1st August, 1896, and ending on the 31st July, 1897, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the office of the Collector of Kolaba, at Alibag, on the 2nd of July, 1896, at 1 p.m. (Madras time).

The conditions of sale and other particulars may be obtained at the office of the Collector, Kolaba, any day during office hours or at the time of Auction.

A. F. MACONOCHIE,
Acting Collector, Kolaba.

Alibag, 11th July, 1896.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE COMMISSIONERS of CALCUTTA are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 404 of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888, to OPEN a DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs 20,00,000 (TWENTY LAKHS) on the Security of the Rates, Taxes and Dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a Currency of fifteen years from the 1st December, 1896, and will bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

3. The form of the Debentures will be that given in the twelfth schedule of Act. II. (B. C.) of 1888.

4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for complete sums of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above Loan of Rs. 20,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock p. m. of Friday, the 7th August, 1896.

6. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1896-97."

7. Each tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, currency-notes or cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a tender is accepted, the deposit, when made in currency-notes or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no debenture will issue for the sum so deposited so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid.

9. The deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, and the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas: a tender in which the rate is not so specified will be rejected as null and void.

11. The rates stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

12. The amount of the accepted tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments:—

One-third by the 21st August.
Do. by the 21st September.
Do. by the 23th October.

Parties, whose tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th November, 1896.

14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate a pro rata allotment will be made (if the tenders are accepted), but no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, tender's will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners at 2-30 P. M. on Friday, the 7th August, 1896, at the Municipal Office.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office, Calcutta, 29th June, 1896.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I hereby tender for Rs.
of the Municipal three and half (3½) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1896-97, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcuttta Municipal Debentures, currency notes, or a cheque for Rs.

Dated Signed

A. ROLLER,

ENGINEERING WORKS,
BERLIN N 20.

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Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110	0 0
Reserves and Rest	"	10,79,540	12 8
Deposits	"	97,19,594	10 5
Bankers Balances	"	11,749	2 8
Bills and Acceptances	"	7,17,549	0 5
Sundries	"	1 13,005	2 11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,969	10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,86,145	9 4
Loans, Bills, Advances	"	1,19,08,402	9 4
Properties, Dead Stock	"	1,28,130	15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	"	5,79,901	1 1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13 1

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

By Order of the Board,
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CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

REDDAWAY v. BANHAM.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 26TH, 1896.

BY JUDGMENT delivered this day their Lordships unanimously reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal and confirmed the findings of the Jury on the trial of the Action. The questions left to the Jury and their answers thereto were as follows:—

Q. "Does 'Camel-Hair Belting' mean belting made by the Plaintiffs as distinguished from belting made by any other manufacturers?"—A. "YES."

Q. "Or does it mean belting of a particular kind without reference to any particular maker?"—A. "No."

Q. "Do the Defendants so describe their belting as to be likely to mislead purchasers and to lead them to buy the Defendants' belting as and for the belting of the Plaintiffs?"—A. "YES."

Q. "Did the Defendants endeavour to pass off their goods as and for the goods of the Plaintiffs so as to be likely as to deceive purchasers?"—A. "YES."

Their Lordships ordered a Perpetual Injunction, and that the Defendants should pay the costs of the Action and Appeals.

CAUTION:

CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

MESSRS. REDDAWAY, MANCHESTER, having continuously since the year 1879 applied the term "Camel-Hair" to Belting, such belting having acquired a world-wide reputation, and under that term become universally known as the exclusive manufacture of Messrs. F. Reddaway and Company, certain unscrupulous persons have recently adopted that term to endeavour to pass off their belting as the belting of Messrs. Reddaway and Company. Purchasers and users are warned against this fraud, and are requested to give information to the undersigned as to any cases of deception within their knowledge.

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BUGS,
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It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.

which ruins their health. KEATING'S WORM TABLETS are PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEATS furnishing both in appearance and taste, a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 1-16m., 1-33s. Low water, 7-3m., 8-1s.
Novelty Theatre: Photographic Pictures, 6 30 and 9-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Sirdhana and Kapurthala entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Setos yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Rosetta and Medusa entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Canara yesterday; the steamer Rohilla left it yesterday.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice, this evening, at 5 o'clock (weather permitting).

Y. M. C. A., GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—The Revd. W. H. Stephens will conduct an Evangelistic service for young men, at 8-30, to-night.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of June last was 2,980 : daily average, 100 : total of new admissions, 1,300.—Parsis 870, Hindus 357, and other castes 117. The number of children vaccinated was 58.

A TONY CAPSIZED.—On Saturday afternoon, tony No. 9344, under tindal Sullemanji Hussanji, was sailing in the harbour, when she collided with prow No. 4783, and capsized. The crew of the tony were picked up by two tonies and a gig, which was just off from the steamship Mecca.

BURGLARY AT SOOTAR CHAWL.—Deodhan Manaji, a goldsmith, residing in Sootar Chawl, has reported to the police that his shop on the ground floor of the house in which he resides, was broken into some time during the night of the 11th instant, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, collectively valued at Rs. 188, was stolen from a box, which was kept therein.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—About 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, the north wall of a two-storeyed house, belonging to the late Nansey Khairaj at Tandel Street, collapsed from the first floor down to the ground, a distance of about twenty-five feet. The house was occupied by a number of tenants, all of whom safely vacated it. The Municipal Engineering Department were informed of the occurrence.

SERIOUSLY KICKED BY A TRAM HORSE.—Ajudhia Bekari, a Purdasee tram-car driver, aged thirty-five, employed in the Bombay Tramway Company, was seriously kicked on the abdomen by a tram horse, which was being attached to tram-car No. 99, at the junction of Nagdavie Street, and Carnac Road, on Sunday forenoon. The driver was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained. He is alleged to have sustained serious internal injuries.

A SYCE ROBBED.—Shaik Walla Baban, a syce, residing on the first floor of a house at Soorti Mohalla, reported to the police, on Saturday evening, that during his absence from home, on the previous night, some person or persons entered his room by opening the lock on the door by means of a duplicate key and stole from an open box ten pieces of wearing apparel, thirteen copper cooking utensils, gold and silver ornaments, and Rs. 11 in cash, collectively valued at Rs. 120.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Megna, Captain M. G. Williams, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Rangoon, experienced heavy monsoon. The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, which arrived in harbour, on Sunday morning, from Aden, met moderate south-west monsoon and cloudy weather. The German East Africa Line steamer Setos, Captain F. Jacobs, arrived here yesterday from Zanzibar, and met with moderate monsoon.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30 this evening. Business :—(1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2) Drs. R. P. Vora and Rajabally V. Patel will be elected members. (3) Notes on a case of Enteric fever by Dr. J. F. Kolaporewala. (ii.) Notes on a case of dissecting Thoracic and Abdominal Aneurism by Surg-Major W. K. Hatch. (iii.) A paper on Nasal Polypi by Dr. H. J. Dadysett. Some recent throat and nose instruments will be shown at the end of the paper.

A BOMBAY STUDENT IN ENGLAND.—We are glad to note that Mr. Joseph Baptista, I.C.E., late of the Forest Department, and recently a Mathematical professor of Franklin College, Dresden, and who is now studying for the Bar in England, has within the space of a year passed the following examinations :—The Little-go and General Examinations (Camb.), taking a Second Class in Mathematics, Classics and Additional subjects, and has been offered a scholarship of £50 tenable for three years by St. John's College; the London Matriculation (of January), passing out of the First Division List; and the Roman Civil Law (Gray's Inn). We wish him further success.

A NEW COTTON MILL.—The agents of the China Mills, Ld. (Messrs. P. A. Hormarjee and Co.), have formed a new company, called the Moon Mills, Limited, for the purpose of erecting a new cotton spinning mill in Bombay. The directors are Messrs. Silas E. Sassoon, Jeejeebhoy Muncherjee Merwanjee, Jeejeebhoy Ratanjee Wadia, E. H. Wadia, Hormasjee Muncherjee Chichgur, and P. A. Hormarjee. The mill is designed for 30,000 mule spindles, to commence with 15,000 spindles as soon as the mill building is ready. The order for the engines, boilers, and the whole of the machinery has been placed with Messrs. Ralph Douse & Sons, of this city.

A CHILD RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A CART.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of a Hindu boy, named Bapoo Govind, aged two years and a-half, residing with his parents in the first Marine Lane Street, Dhobie Talao. On Saturday afternoon, the boy was playing at a short distance from the house, when he was knocked down by a labour cart, driven by one Rama Biroo, and before the driver could pull up, one off the wheels passed over the deceased, fratcuring the left leg and causing other injuries to the body. The deceased was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he grew worse, and died on Sunday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Mahomedally, a Borah, aged twenty-five, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with wilfully trespassing into a room occupied by a woman, named Khatoor, without satisfactory excuse. About 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, Khatoor was aroused from her sleep by hearing some noise in the room, and on getting up, she saw the accused. She called out to her husband, who caught hold of the accused and handed him over to a policeman. His Worship convicted the offender and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20, with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the morgue, on view of the body of a Hindu coachman, named Bhana Dhakji, aged forty years, lately in the employ of Mr. Sittaram Dhakji Wasleker, Judicial Clerk to the Second Presidency Magistrate. On Sunday evening, the deceased drove his master's carriage, and returned to the stable at 7 p.m. He then appeared to be quite well, and having taken his usual meal went out, telling his wife that he was going to buy some tobacco from the bazaar. About 10 p.m., Bhana was found lying unconscious in a gutter near the Portuguese Church, Girgaum, smelling of liquor. He was placed in a victoria, and was being conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, when he died on the way. His body was then conveyed to the morgue. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned by the jury.

A LECTURE.—The last lecture of the season, in connection with the Social Club, located near Dadysbett's Agiary, was delivered, on Sunday afternoon, by Mr. Balkrishnaji Nilaji, late as Assistant Superintendent, Secretariat. The place was crowded, and Mr. Bhaskerao B. Pitale, B.A., presided. The lecturer gave his experiences during his travels in Upper India in 1893 and 1895. He travelled from Bombay to Central India, Jammoo, the Punjab, Benares and Calcutta. His descriptive account of the different manners and customs of the people, and of the several places of note was listened with deep interest. The chairman in a short but lucid speech, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, referred to various points mooted in the lecture. After the usual thanks to the chair, proposed by Mr. Narayenrao N. Donker, and supported by Mr. Venayekrao N. Hate, B.Sc., and carried with acclamation, the proceedings terminated with pan-sopari, etc.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Upper Mahim, touching the death of Venoobai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-four, the wife of Narayen Ramji, a policeman in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway police, residing with her husband at that locality. About half-past 7 o'clock, on Sunday morning, Venoobai was filling up a hole near the fire-place in her house with some mud, when she suddenly screamed out, saying that something had bitten her on the little finger of her right hand. There were two punctured bleeding wounds on the finger, which were then supposed to have been caused by the woman pricking herself with some spinters in the mud and so some household remedies were applied to the wounds. Within an hour afterwards Venoobai was frothing at the mouth, and was unable to speak. A snake-charmer was sent for, and he opined that deceased had been bitten by a snake. Venoobai grew worse, and died in the afternoon. The floor of the kitchen was then dug up without any snake being found, but a piece of cobra skin was discovered from the hole the deceased had been filling in. A verdict of death from snake-bite was returned by the jury.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Mahomedan woman, aged thirty years, wife of one Alarakia, residing with her husband at Memonwada Road, was charged at the instance of Inspector Meyers with attempting to commit suicide by taking a quantity of opium on Friday last. It appears that, about ten days ago, Nashiban had a quarrel with her husband owing to the latter calling her a "budmash." She then left him and went to live elsewhere. Subsequently, she took proceedings against her husband for maintenance. On the 9th instant, the case was heard by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, who struck it out as the woman consented to go with her husband. On the following morning, her husband gave her two annas to go to the Null Bazaar, and went out. On returning home about a couple of hours afterwards, the husband found Nashiban lying on the cot insensible. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that she had been suffering from opium poisoning. She was detained in the hospital until Sunday morning, when she was discharged. His Worship convicted the woman, and sentenced her to eight days' simple imprisonment.

AGAIN AT IT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Raghoo Galnoo, a Hindu, aged thirty-five years, having a register of nine previous convictions against him, was charged by Inspector Saunderson with theft of an umbrella, valued at Re. 1-10, the property of one Yenkoo Babaji, residing at Khetwady. On the night of the 11th instant, complainant went to sleep in his room, leaving his umbrella open on the floor. About midnight the accused with the assistance of another man, who is still at large, entered the room, and having picked up the umbrella, shut it up. Complainant, on hearing his umbrella shut up, woke up and saw accused running downstairs with the umbrella. Complainant raised an alarm of thief, and gave chase and caught hold of the accused, who at once threw away the umbrella, which was picked up by his companion, who decamped. Accused was handed over to the police, and upon an inquiry, Inspector Saunderson ascertained that he had been in jail nine times, and that he had been discharged from the jail on the first instant, after having served out a term of rigorous imprisonment for two years. His Worship convicted him, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to suffer six months' further imprisonment with hard labour.

THE LATE Dr. MASCARENHAS.—We much regret to announce the death, early on Sunday morning, 28th ult., of Dr. John Anthony Mascarenhas, who for the past nine years was one of the leading medical practitioners in Karachi, his work having been chiefly in Camp and the Sudder Bazaar. Last Tuesday morning, he was apparently in his usual good health, but in the evening he was taken ill, and next day he was found to be suffering from an entanglement of the bowels. A surgical operation was the only chance of saving his life, and he insisted on its being performed without delay and before he lost strength. On Friday morning, with his characteristic coolness and collected disposition, though in agony, and knowing as a medical man that he was face to face with death, he set about the arrangement of his affairs. His will was drawn up and signed, and after being administered to spiritually by the Revd. Father Misquita, he bade his children and relatives good-bye, and was then removed to the Civil Hospital, where the necessary operation was performed by Doctors Bainbridge, Henderson, and De Souza. Hopes were entertained of his recovery till a change for the worse set in on Saturday night, when he again summoned his children to his bedside, and after being fortified by Father Misquita with the last rites of the Church of Rome, of which he was a pious and devoted member, he gradually sank and passed away quietly at a quarter-past one on Sunday morning. His body was brought to his house at eight o'clock, and at 5-30 p.m. the coffin was shouldered and carried to St. Patrick's Church, from whence it was conveyed in a hearse to the cemetery, a stream of carriages about half-a-mile in length following. Dr. Mascarenhas was in his 42nd year, and has left four children, three sons, and a daughter, the eldest a boy twelve years of age. His skill as a medical man was of a high order, and that combined with a cool head and a calm and collected mind made him successful in his profession; added to this he was an upright, straightforward man, a steadfast friend, and a true Christian, and his death has made a gap among a large circle of patients and friends. He had lately more than his share of sorrow: his wife died in August last year, after a lingering illness of several months, in October a son of eight was carried off by erysipelos in a couple of days, and last month he buried his youngest child, a girl two years old. Yet in all his troubles he never murmured, but resigned himself patiently to the dictates of the Divine will. As he lived so he died. "Requiescat in pace."—' Sind Gazette."

HIGH COURT.—JULY 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Testamentary Suit for Dismissal.

9-96—F P Pavri—Dhunbaijee vs Manockjee Dossabhoy—In person.

Testamentary Suits.

3-96—M H Khan—Bai Latiffabee vs Shaik Abdul Rahmanbin Shaik Abubuker—Daphtary and P.

13-95—Pestonjee E and K and Framjee M and K—Hajrabai vs Tyeb Hajee Essa—Framjee M and M.

7-96—J C Cama—Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Dhanidudona and others vs Ruttonbai—Edgelow and G.

425-93—Bhaishanker and K—Mowjee Yullubhdas and another vs Chotalal Jeewandas—Edgelow and G.

527-93—Crawford B and Co—Narrondas Raoji vs Purshotumdas Nagindas and others—Chitnis M and M.

480-92—K D Shroff—Halimabai vs Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman and others—Little and Co.

250-95—J Dorabjee—Pirji Khanmahomed vs Ismail Goolmahomed and others—In person.

F A Little for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and Government and Ramchandra Dadajee and others—Claimant in person,

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

241-95—Craigie L and O—T A Bulkley and others vs R C H Snow and others—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

522-95—Thakurdas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ladhabhai Chotoo vs Gangibhoy Mowjee—Payne G and S.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

197-93—Muljee and R—Laxmibai vs Jamnabai—Bhaishanker and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

429-95—Payne, G and S—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbhi—Khunderao and S.

For Further Directions on the Special Commissioner's Report.

579-94—Khunderao and S (for pauper)—Sukur Maloo and others vs Pandoo Bhowani and another—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

221-1-95-94-95—Crawford B and Co—Raojee Nanchund and another vs Laljee Mawjee—Bhaishanker and K.

493-95—Laljee Mawjee vs Ramjee Nanchand and others—Crawford B and Co.

585-95—Brown and M—Tikayet Shri Girdharjee Maharaj Shri Govindrajee Maharaj vs Dewcabettiejee—Bhaishanker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

For Judgment.

146-96—Khunderao and S—Jairamdas Ganeshdas and another vs Gurmookhrai Ramshamal and another—M L Shroff—Part heard.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

434-95—Edgelow and G—Pestonjee Sorabjee Karegat and another vs Goolam Hoosein Vaad Baba Faki.

491-95—Nanu and E—Fayzoolshboy Hebtoola and others vs Jumnabai—Bhaishanker and K.

92-95—Jhnardhan and A—Hajee Killoo Maneck vs Ruttonjee Dossabhoy Karani and another—Payne G and S.

123-96—Dikshit and D—Rajaram Sitaram Dikshit vs Anna Clara and others—K J Mantri and Payne G and S.

155-95—Pawee G and S—Custoor Bhuga and others vs Sadashiva Vishwnath Dharumdar—Nanu a d A.

222-96—Crawford B and Co—Parmanand Raja vs Raja Meesoor and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

229-96—Thackurdas D and C—Karamally Peerbhai vs Karmalli Mahomed.

248-96—In person—Jetha Bhima and others vs Memon Abdul Latiff Hajee Allarakhia—Tyabjee D and Co.

269-96—Crawford B and Co—Leslie Crawford and others vs Juggernath Khunnah.

277-96—Chalk W and S—Bhicabhai Nathoobhai vs Doshi Khunchand Javerchand and another.

292-96—Payne G and S—Alcock Ashdown and Co Ld vs Hasumbhoy Visram and others—Brown and M.

285-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Bechardas Gouldas vs Archibald George Almond.

286-96—Payne G and S—Thomas Henry Moore and another vs Gosaibhoy Khairaz and another.

294-96—Wadia and G—Kalikaprasad Jialal vs Mahabali Jagonath.

305-95—Wadia and G—Sha Damjee Dawjee Purbat vs Memon Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vyadima.

306-96—Wadia and G—Khimjee Mowjee vs Memon Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vyadima.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

21-96—In person—Matabadal Ramdin Koonbee Sahadev Shewdut.

17-96—In person—Kareema Begam vs Hurmat Begam and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

329-95—J Dorabjee—Shavakshah Dhunjeebhoy vs Sorabjee Hormusjee Lakdawalla and another—Ardeshir H and —Part heard.

472-95—Hiralal and M—Santdas Chilaram vs Ashimbux Abdul Rashid and others—Edgelow and G.

123-95—Bicknell M and M—Agarchand Mograj vs George Okell and others—Crawford B and Co.

129-96—Ardeshir R and E—Chunilaal Dolerkrandas and others vs Mukundram Debidas and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the cuain ofting; teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered ..	35	39	33	85	37	73	35	68
Monday, July 13	1	68	2	45	1	81	2	86
Total..	37	7	36	30	39	54	38	54
Total fall to July 13, 1895	28	61	22	53	24	4	24	20
Total fall to July 13, 1894.	40	13	29	52	29	52	26	99

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 13TH OF JULY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·545	SE	4	104·2	85·0	73	...	5·79	-2·41
Agra	29·561	SE	5	107·0	88·7	75	...	2·35	-5·16
Cawnpore ..	29·562	ESE	5	101·4	85·0	84	...	4·47	...
Allahabad ..	29·550	E	8	97·6	81·3	81	0·16	7·32	-2·81
Jhansi	29·592	NNW	1	102·6	77·7	87	0·95	9·80	-1·11
Jacobabad..	29·517	ESE	8	108·9	85·5	65	...	1·30	+0·79
Karachi	29·543	WSW	11	95·3	83·0	74	...	1·49	+0·34
Jeypore	29·570	WSW	4	102·1	80·9	61	...	4·35	-2·11
Ajmere	29·593	W	5	93·2	81·5	70	...	10·78	+5·25
Deesa	29·615	SW	9	96·8	81·0	67	...	9·42	+3·24
Ahmedabad	29·610	NNW	2	97·2	82·6	67	...	6·72	...
Bhuj	29·676	SW	18	95·5	78·9	70	...	6·37	+3·09
Rajkot.....	29·624	WSW	10	99·4	77·1	73	...	12·18	+1·23
Veraval	29·622	W	15	87·1	82·2	81	...	10·22	...
Neemuch ..	29·608	W	8	93·8	76·6	71	...	10·93	+3·17
Indore.....	29·617	NW	3	95·2	76·1	73	...	5·96	-4·40
Sangor	29·570	W	3	93·8	75·6	80	0·42	13·03	-1·13
Jubulpore ..	29·515	Calm	3	92·5	76·6	79	0·02	23·23	+6·14
Hoshangabad.....	29·593	W	2	94·4	82·0	69	0·01	13·90	-2·32
Khandwa ..	29·608	W	8	98·2	79·1	71	...	8·93	-0·87
Raipur	29·502	NE	5	87·3	75·8	84	0·78	15·91	+0·54
Nagpur	29·531	WSW	10	95·3	76·6	89	0·79	14·52	-1·37
Amraoti.....	29·589	WSW	7	96·7	76·6	89	0·10	12·05	+0·14
Akola	29·595	WNW	12	97·4	79·3	70	...	6·94	-2·79
Surat	29·631	SW	L	85·0	79·1	91	0·65	10·28	-8·15
Malegaon ...	29·636	WNW	7	94·4	73·6	83	0·16	6·39	-0·62
Bombay.....	29·666	SE	8	80·0	76·5	96	3·56	39·32	+4·93
Poona	29·663	W	14	81·6	71·9	84	0·68	7·03	-0·73
Ahmednagar	29·666	WSW	14	87·4	71·4	88	...	8·75	...
Aurangabad.....	29·673	WNW	5	91·3	71·2	87	1·05	9·96	...
Shalapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	29·634	WSW	12	86·4	76·9	95	0·96	27·20	-21·51
Belgaum	29·703	WSW	28	77·2	66·8	95	0·39	19·48	+5·37
Goa	29·712	WSW	18	87·0	77·4	87	0·27	31·17	...
Karwar.....	29·731	WSW	18	85·2	77·4	87	0·21	46·28	-16·54
Mangalore...	29·781	WNW	6	85·8	77·4	83	0·13	55·02	+2·69
Calicut	29·793	NW	11	85·2	73·0	90	0·48	50·22	+4·37
Cochin	29·808	WNW	8	85·2	76·1	82	0·11	42·13	+3·52
Bangalore..	29·750	WSW	15	83·2	67·8	81	0·10	7·51	-3·06
Seoni (Central)	29·603	W	15	92·6	74·8	67	0·01	5·00	-2·73
Masulipatam.	29·599	WNW	15	98·7	75·8	95	0·88	5·58	-2·47
Bellary	29·681	WSW	15	94·7	76·8	64	...	0·33	-1·08
Cuddapah...	29·696	NW	14	96·8	72·3	71	...	4·26	-1·94
Madras	29·633	W	9	99·5	84·5	62	...	1·73	-1·89
Coimbatore..	29·747	W	11	87·9	74·3	89	...	4·18	+2·27
Trichinopoly	29·689	WNW	16	97·1	80·8	57	...	0·40	-1·35
Negapatam..	29·652	W	14	100·6	81·9	62	...	1·35	-1·27
Colombo....	29·805	W	13	87·0	79·0	83	...	8·39	+0·47
Aden	29·657	SW	13	96·3	85·8	63	...	...	-0·01

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall :—J J H=1·98 (38·43); G T H=2·45 (36·30); S t G H=3·49 (38·46); C P=3·86 (39·32).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Delhi, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are lowest in the north, and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to steep. Winds at Ratnagiri and Bombay exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Trichinopoly, 18 at Allahabad, 16 at Colombo, Bangalore, Khandwa and Veraval, and 14 at Karwar, Bhuj and Akola. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season over nearly the whole country. The maximum is in large to very large excess in the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces (except at Raipur), Berar, Central India, Gujarat and at Jeypore, Malegaon, Masulipatam and Negapatam. The minimum is largely to very largely so at Agra, Hoshangabad Khandwa, Akola and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobbad, and the lowest, 67° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Saugor, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri and Masulipatam, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Local heavy rain has fallen at Bombay (3·36"), over an inch at Aurangabad (1·05") and light to moderate showers at Allahabad, Jhansi, Saugor, Raipur, Nagpur, Surat, Malegaon, Ratnagiri, Goa, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin and Masulipatam. The isobars and the cyclonic circulation of winds at Raipur and Masulipatam indicate that the weather to-day over north-eastern parts of India is unsettled. The abnormal chart shows the existence of a small area of low pressure at and in the neighbourhood of Madras, and Trichinopoli, where the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition also. Again the winds at Bombay and Ratnagiri are cyclonic and the weather at and in the neighbourhood of those stations is slightly unsettled. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is about normal, while that between Bombay and Karwar is about two-thirds of its average strength, thereby showing conditions favourable for rain on the whole of that Coast. The weather appears to be in an unsettled condition over the greater part of the country and rain is probable in the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Berar, and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency. Local rain is also probable in Gujarat and the Madras Presidency. The pressure difference between Colombo and Aden was 151" at 8 a.m. this morning, and shows that the monsoon current in the Arabian Sea is increasing in strength.

JULY 12.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Raipur, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Aden, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to moderately steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Cawnpore, Allahabad and Jacobabad, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bhuj, Akola, Secunderabad, Bellary and Trichinopoly, and 16 at Ajmere, Neemuch, Nagpur and Bangalore. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of its average in the Punjab, Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces and Jeypore, Bhuj, Rajkot, Indore, Malegaon, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddaph and Negapatam, and the minimum largely so at Madras, Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Jhansi and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Surat, Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin and Bangalore. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast is rather weak, being half its average strength on the Malabar Coast and 4-5ths of its average strength between Bombay and Karwar, thereby indicating the probability of light to moderate showers on that coast. At the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency local rain is to be expected. The pressure difference between Colombo and Aden has slightly increased and is now 107". This difference is very small as against the usual "220" for this time of the year, and shows that the monsoon current in the Arabian Sea is unusually weak. The rainfall will, therefore, be chiefly confined to the West Coast stations for the present.

The mail steamer Ganges left Aden on the 6th, and reports having experienced up to Latitude 14·54" N., Longitude 53°09' E., at 8 a.m. on the 7th, light to moderate easterly and south-westerly winds, a moderate sea and confused swell; thence to arrival at about 7 a.m. on the 12th, moderate monsoon blowing occasionally fresh, cloudy weather, and moderate sea and swell.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JULY 13.

SUNDAY'S observations :—Pressure has fallen slightly in the Peninsular, risen briskly in Burma and East Bengal, and is steady in Upper India. A very shallow depression yesterday in West Bengal has advanced into Chota-Nagpur. Easterly winds are hence extending again over the Gangetic Plain, but winds are only moderate in force at the head of Bay and below normal strength. Light showers have fallen in Burma and moderate rain in Bengal and Behar. Cloud is again increasing in the North-West Provinces. Gorakhpur reports a local fall of two inches. Winds are unchanged on the West Coast, but strong in the Deccan. The mail steamer reports moderate south-west winds in the Arabian Sea. Light showers have fallen in the West Coast districts, but cloud is increasing there and also in Central Provinces. The highest temperatures at present are reported from North Punjab. The maximum yesterday was a hundred and eleven at Peshawar.

LATER.

Monday's observations :—Pressure has again fallen in the Peninsular and has risen slightly to briskly in Northern India, the rise being greatest in Bengal. The pressure distribution is changing, and a depression is forming off the Oriss and Ganjam coasts : it is as yet of slight intensity, but is giving heavy rain in North Madras coast districts. Vizagapatam reports three inches and Gopalpur two. Light to moderate rain more or less local in character, has fallen in Burma and North-East India. Easterly winds have extended over the whole of the Gangetic Plain and have given light showers in the Eastern districts and heavy rain in the hill districts of the N.-W. P. Mussoorie has received four inches, Chakrata two and Dehra one. Winds are increasing in the West coast and the monsoon current is intensifying. Bombay reports four inches of rain and the Central Provinces light to moderate showers. Sambalpur has received three inches and Nagpur, Seoni and Raipur each one inch. Conditions are becoming more favourable and moderate to heavy rain is probable in the West coast and the Central Provinces. The weather in North-Eastern India is dependent upon the development of a feeble cyclonic storm in the Bay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, 930 tons, Captain Miller, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Riekford, cleared yesterday for Karachee, with a general cargo, Lieut R S D Leith and 65 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line s s Setos, Captain F Jacobs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (2nd July), with a general cargo and 38 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

THE s s Stassfurt, 2,083 tons, Captain P N Tampki, which entered (in harbour on the 12th July, from Sydney, (13th June), brought a cargo of 2,797 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Megna, 754 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (23rd June) via Colombo, Cochin, and Calicut, with a general cargo and timber and one deck passenger.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd. Vessels. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date.* Agent.

B Ville de Belfort...1494 Brehaw Hoore 16-7 J Mackintosh & Co
G Mobile ..... 920 Miller..... P Gulf ...13-7 B & P S N Co
D Moshtari ..... 1109 Clark.....R S Ports...14-7 B & P S N Co
F Sirdhana ..... 2070 Robertson.....Calcutta.....M M & Co
G Ayoca ..... 930 Davidson...Zanzibar ...14-7...H C Joosub
H & J H M S Magdala..745 Goodridge R N .....Royal Navy
H & J Tennaserim..1660 Goodridge R N .....Royal Navy
L Kapurthala.....672 Thomas.....P Gulf .....18-7 M M & Co
M Satrunji .....547 Ahmed.....N F ...Shepherd & Co
P Colaba.....1515 Mc Allister.....Rangoon ....15-7 M M & Co
P Crescent .....904 Castel.....Zanzibar .....H C Cassum
Q Alecto .....2311.....Wing.....Hull.....14-7.....F Muir & Co
30 ton Crane.
Nowshera.....1961 Stone.....Calcutta.....M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadurii.....829 Fairweather....Karachi...14-7 Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd. Vessels. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date. Agent.

2 Hispania ...2213...Abrey...Liverpool...18-7....W & A Graham
3 Giava .....1818.....Pevandello.....Genoa.....21-7 F Crosco
3 City of London...2037...Campbell....Kurrachee...15-7 F Forbes
5 Rohilla.....2216 Tillard.....China .....P & O Co
7 Sonnesburg...2929 Peterson.....Hamburg.....18-7 J M & Co
8 Madusa ...1686 Kobe.....Wallnaching...21-7 A Lloyd & Co
9 Nawab.....2041.....Sandilands....17-7 T Morrison & Co
10 Hooghly.....1819 Kolding....Hamburg....N F ...Glade & Co
12 Aston Hall.....Mofee .....E Bates & Co
16 Astrakhan.....2238.....Evans.....18-7 T Morrison & Co
18 Barq John Davie..10-3 Boon....Calcutta ...H A H Adoocks

MERCHANTS' WEATHER REPORT.

Calcolania.....7553.....P & O S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 13.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date chronicled the latest telegraphic news through Reuter calling for notice in this column; and we have now to annex our usual weekly comparative Statement regarding the movements of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	4,000	6,000	5,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	10,000	8,000	10,000
" " Continent	12,000	11,000	12,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,148,000	7,395,000	5,847,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,203,000	3,414,000	2,823,000
" " to Continent do.	2,209,000	3,188,000	2,284,000
" Stock in the Ports	220,000	365,000	277,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 10th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	1,920,000	3,135,410	2,595,260
" Surats	256,000	233,100	232,590

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	733,000	1,517,750	1,330,700
" London	3,000	7,500	6,000
American Afloat	2,000	33,000	23,000
East Indian "	12,000	22,500	19,000
Total	810,000	1,580,750	1,378,700
Price of Mid.-Americans	4d.	3 23-32d.	3 15-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3 5-32d.	3d.	3 1-8d.
Difference	27-32d.	23-32 l.	13-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec. Rs.	5,24,290
" " Branches	Dec. "	32,238
Other "	Inc. "	2,25,733
Government Securities	Dec. "	3,22,715
Other authorised "	Dec. "	58,268
Loans	Dec. "	4,19,397
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec. "	4,93,694
Balances with other Banks	Inc. "	2,93,047
Cash	Inc. "	5,93,337

The plentiful supply of Money, and the small demand being felt in it for the purposes of trade which led the directors of the Bank of Bombay at their board-meeting last week to reduce their rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 3 per cent., has continued; but the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day, shows a very marked check to the increase in the Cash Balance disclosed by late Statements, say an addition of some six lakhs, at 272¼ lakhs. There was but little movement last week in any of the items in the Bank's Return, but in all those connected more immediately with trade requirements a falling off in that direction is shown, the net decrease being 11¼ lakhs, as against about 40 lakhs in the week preceding. In Government Deposits there was a decrease of some 6 lakhs, in the aggregate, at the Bank's head office and branches.

COTTON.—The demand from the Mills has not continued to-day, and very little has been done for export, the total business reported aggregating only 550 bales. Of these, shippers have taken 200 Indore, at Rs. 170; and 100 Bijapore at Rs. 173; while the Mills have bought only 150 Bengal at Rs. 155-65½; and 100 Malkapore, at Rs. 183 per candy; the tone of the market has been steady, and prices are all unchanged.

Except at Barsee and Dhulia, in the Oomrawattee Cotton circle, where about 1½ inch had been registered, no rain to speak of had fallen since last telegraphic advices over any portion of the Cotton area, according to the official advices to hand by wire this morning, and in most of the districts of the Bengal, Oomrawttee and Dholiera circles rain was more or less urgently required. At Broach the plants were flourishing.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Both these markets have been closed to-day owing to the death of Mr. Vurjeevundas Madhowdas.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,251 bales.
Wheat	4,624 cwts.
Linseed	4,065 "
Rapeseed	3,220 "
Groundnuts	1,944 "
Castorseed	1,226 "

FREIGHTS.—This market has been quiet to-day, and no fresh business to speak of has transpired. Quotations are given as before.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling this morning at 1s. 2 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business has been slow, without any enquiry to speak of, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 1-8d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 5-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
Francs do.	149½	

GOVERNMENT PAPER may be said to have opened at 109 1-16 for Money, and 108 7-8 for Account; but this market has been virtually closed to-day out of respect to the memory of the venerable native merchant mentioned above.

SHARES.—This market has been closed for the same reason.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 11th July, compared with the Statement of 4th July, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	July 4. Rs.	July 11. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	54,00,000	54,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	59,03,393	53,79,103
Do. do. at Branches	24,90,817	24,17,559
Other Deposits	4,15,33,049	4,17,58,847
Post Bills	5,704	5,779
Credits, undrawn	34,51,476	34,06,944
Rs.	6,87,93,479	6,83,68,232
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	81,31,414	81,08,729
Other authorised Securities	42,05,730	41,45,458
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	74,25,897	74,11,419
Loans do. do. do.	9,55,566	91,36,169
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,14,73,731	1,09,76,595
Dead Stock	4,03,457	4,03,457
Stamps and Stationery	15,269	15,290
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	5,12,823	9,05,870
Cash	2,63,71,970	2,72,65,307
Rs.	6,87,93,479	6,83,68,232

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th June 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	95,000	1,20,000	4,000	2,19,000
Or per mile of Railway	206	260	9	475
For previous 25 weeks of half-year.	27,79,174	64,48,317	1,13,795	93,41,288
Total for 26 weeks	28,74,174	65,68,317	1,17,795	96,80,286
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,06,235	1,97,977	3,602	3,07,814
Per mile of Ry do.	230	429	9	668
Total to corresponding date do.	27,43,772	78,78,866	86,490	1,07,09,068

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 88,814
Ditto to date ..... " 11,18,782

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for 10 days ending 30th June, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	2,10,376	4,03,321	13,770	6,27,467
Corresponding week last year				
Open Line Miles.	—	—	—	5,11,157

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACKAY—July 13, at 3, Colaba Causeway, the wife of Captain James B Mackay, Assistant Conservator of the Port, of a son.

DEATH.

SKINNER—Charles Truman (of cholera contracted at Bishop's High School, Poona), youngest son of Letitia and the late George Skinner, Bombay Cont. Dept., aged 11 years and 7 months. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing mother.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HINGSTON—July 4, at Dinapore, the wife of Lieutenant E Hingston, R E, of a daughter.
O'KEEFFE—July 6, at Gharial, Murree, the wife of Surgeon-Major M W O'Keeffe, Army Medical Staff, of twins, a son and daughter.
MARSHALL—July 8, at Madras, the wife of Hubert H Marshall, of a daughter (prematurely).

DEATHS.

INGLEDEW—June 23, at Murree, of acute bronchitis, Harry Rouse Slingeby, dearly beloved son of George H and Lillian May Ingledew, aged 2 years.
JOHNSTON—July 7, at Ghazipur, Bernard, the infant son of G H B and N M Johnston.
MARSHALL—July 8, Agnes Alberta, the infant daughter of Hubert and Julie Marshall.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1896.

THE Schools of Art in India have had a narrow escape from disestablishment as Government institutions. In these times every institution, even that of the House of Lords itself, is challenged to show its *raison d'être* by giving proof that it fulfils a useful function, and is worth preserving. It came to pass that three years ago the Secretary of State for India resolved to apply this test to the Indian Schools of Art. Lord Kimberley, who was then in the India Office, approached the question of their discontinuance very much in the frame of mind of Henry VIII. when he proceeded to reform the monasteries out of existence. In a despatch, dated 9th November 1893, he abruptly informed the Government of India that there was "a general consent"—the consenting parties were not specified—that the Schools of Art in India serve no really good purpose, and that in his opinion the considerable expenditure on those institutions from Imperial revenues is unjustifiable, and that the State aid at present extended to them should be withdrawn. He recommended that the Schools of Art should be absorbed in, or converted into Technical Schools. It was urged against the institutions thus sentenced in advance, that they do not supply useful and practical knowledge or help to avoid the undue multiplication of the numbers of the literary and professional classes—an allegation which would prove fatal to half the High Schools, Colleges, and Universities of India. The fundamental weakness of this indictment was the absence of any evidence in support of it. No authority was cited for the sweeping statement that there is a general consent that the Art Schools fulfil no useful purpose. The Government of India, the Governments of Bombay, Bengal, and Madras have been able to adduce evidence to satisfy the present Secretary of State that the schools fulfil several very useful purposes, and that they ought to be supported by State funds. If Lord Kimberley possessed any information going to prove the contrary, he displayed singular reticence in abstaining from producing it, and the legal maxim *de non apparentibus et de non existententibus eadem est ratio* applies. The immediate occasion of the fulminating despatch was the request of the Government of India that successors should be selected in England for Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling as Principal of the Mayo School of Industrial Art, Lahore, and for Mr. E. B. Havell, Superintendent of the Madras School of Arts. It is increasingly difficult to obtain the services of European teachers suitable for such posts, and the Secretary of State, misled apparently by disparaging estimates of the results obtained by art teaching in India, came to the wholly unwarranted conclusion that it could be advantageously dispensed with altogether. The despatch embodying this view has not, however, been wholly waste paper. It has led to a general examination of consciences by the different Schools of Art and to resolves to try and live more practical, if not artistically better, lives in the future, which is assured to them by the cordial acceptance by the Secretary of State at the recommendation of the Indian Governments that the Schools of Art shall continue to receive the liberal support of the State. Meanwhile Mr. Kipling's post has been filled without troubling the India Office by arranging for the work at the Mayo School of Art being carried on by Mr. Andrews and Bhai Ram Singh and those working under them. Mr. Havell has withdrawn his resignation, and remains Superintendent of the Madras School of Arts.

When the question of disendowing the Schools of Art was so unexpectedly and so authoritatively raised, the Government of India at once convened an Art Conference at Lahore under the exceptionally competent presidency of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, who has done so much for the advancement of Indian Art in Jeypore, to inquire and report on the recommendations embodied in the despatch. Not the least notable of these was the suggestion that Technical Schools formed on the ruins of the Art Schools should be placed under municipal control! The Conference came to the conclusion that there is overwhelming evidence to disprove the Secretary of State's assertion that there is a general consent that Schools of Art serve no useful purpose. They have proved "most useful in providing art masters and highly trained draughtsmen and craftsmen and in protecting the arts of the country from dangerous extraneous influences. The Madras Government concurs generally in his opinion, but deems it somewhat too highly coloured; all that is claimed by the local Government for the Madras School of Art is that it has been fairly successful. The Government of the Punjab scarcely says as much for the Mayo School of Arts, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick arguing with some diffidence that in his view that institution was conceived on too grand a scale, and is far beyond the present requirements of the province. In the opinion of the Conference that the art schools must be maintained, and that they cannot be supported, or of any use unless retained as Government institutions, all the Governments consulted concur. The Conference was on more doubtful ground in maintaining apropos of the recommendation that the schools should be converted into normal schools, that they are already Normal Schools of the best kind. The Madras Government, which has gone into the whole question very thoroughly in reviewing and criticising the able report of Dr. Duncan, Director of Public Instruction, challenges this statement, and maintains that Schools of Art are not fulfilling their proper function in so far as they may train teachers for other institutions; it is their special work to train men in arts applicable to industries, so that they may find employment outside when this course is completed. The training of teachers is the work of Normal Schools, which teach the science and art of teaching all branches of knowledge; this is not the proper function of a school of art. On one point the Conference agreed with Lord Kimberley—that Schools of Art should be more fully utilised to improve technical education. The Conference recommended that drawing should be made compulsory in elementary schools. The Government of India, like that of Madras, considers such a proposal as at least premature; it not being desirable to burden the scholars in Indian schools with any addition to the compulsory subjects now taught. This caution is no doubt justified by existing circumstances in this country, where, it must be admitted, there is little of that "culture-enthusiasm" which is looked for in Germany and other European countries. The day is not far distant when the Indian artizan will be at a grievous disadvantage in competition with the deft workmen of Japan who have for the last ten years made drawing compulsory in the elementary schools throughout the Empire, attendance at which is compulsory as it is in the Schools of England, France, Germany and Switzerland. But this is by the way. For the present the Indian artizan may dispense, if he choose, with that knowledge of drawing which the Government of Madras rightly pronounces essential to the artizan class. Sufficient for the day must be the drawing taught in the Art Schools and in the technical institutions which have sprung up in the last ten years, and have yet to reach their full development. Sir Alfred Croft, the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, holds that the closing of the Calcutta Art School would be in the highest degree inadvisable, not only because it is flourishing, having attracted 269 students to its classes, but that it renders possible the work of the technical schools by popularising drawing amidst a population who have been not unjustly reproached with being entire strangers to even rudimentary notions and have no traditionary taste or aptitude for art. The Government of Bengal have with a fair measure of success striven to correct this defect by popularising drawing in High Schools and Colleges, and making it count in the award of Government Scholarships. It is thus hoped to overcome one of the chief difficulties that beset the technical schools for the success of which that administration has done so much.

Lord Sandhurst has strenuously supported the claims of the schools of art to the continuance of State aid and countenance. In a despatch to the Government of India attention was drawn to the necessity of giving an impulse to the improvement of Indian methods at a time when so much is heard of the decay of indigenous trades by placing such institutions under European artists. One of the best illustrations of the gratifying success which has attended this endeavour is given in the report of Mr. John Griffiths, late Principal of the Bombay Art School. The elaborate and beautiful stone carving that adorns the public buildings of Bombay is for the most part the work of former pupils of that school. Bombay carvers are in request in Calcutta for artistic stone work of the kind for which this city is now famous. In other departments of art industry, the school has been equally successful in training skilled craftsmen, in iron and brass work, carpet making, wood carving, and pottery. Students from the Native States and the provinces seek admission, and profit by the excellent instruction afforded by a highly competent staff. The closing of such an institution—and that would be the certain result of a withdrawal of Government support—would be a serious loss, not only to the city, but to the Presidency of Bombay. There is now no reason to anticipate such an act worthy of a Vandal. The present Secretary of State in his reply to the remonstrance of the Government of India against such a retrograde measure states that he is in entire agreement with Lord Elgin's Government, that it is not expedient to withdraw State aid and control from the Indian schools of art. Public expenditure on them is justifiable on the condition that they are so directed as to be really beneficial to Indian Art—a fact now fully established.

IT is not often that Parliament asks for and obtains the dissentient minutes of members of the India Council who differ from the Secretary of State or from the majority. But by a singular coincidence the separate minutes on the question of the cost of the Suakin Contingent and those on the recent revision of the Cotton Duties were both made public a day or two before the mail left. Those on the cotton duties, which were moved for by Sir William Wedderburn, were recorded by Sir James Peile, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, and Lord George Hamilton himself. Sir James Peile's minute, which is the longest of the three, is mainly confined to a criticism of the explanation of the two measures—the Cotton Duties Act and the Tariff Act of 1896—offered by the Government of India through Sir James Westland. After quoting the Finance Minister's arguments, Sir J. Peile contends that it would have been more natural to say to Lancashire, "If you ever want to import coarse goods, and we do not believe you can import them at a profit, we will let them come in free." And this, as Sir James remarks, was the course actually proposed by the Indian Chambers and rejected. He asks what is the result of the action of the Government in rejecting the proposals of the Indian Chambers, proposals that "must have satisfied any reasonable man?" "If," says Sir J. Peile, "you confine your reading to the *Times*, it seems to be nothing. There is not a ripple on the surface of the waters. But the Indian newspapers of the past week present a very different picture." And then he refers to the agitation that followed the passing of the Acts in question. "I do not doubt," he concludes, "that those who take a different view of these Acts have convinced themselves that the measures they legalise are just, and are the best method of treating a difficult case. But I cannot obtain that conclusion from the facts, and I desire to relieve myself from all responsibility for leaving to their operation Acts which I regard as not logically defensible, and therefore politically unwise." These words exactly express the opinions that were held in India at the time, and are still held, for, as Mr. Wacha pointed out the other day, the agitation to which the re-adjustment gave rise is by no means extinct. The legislation of last January, like the decision in regard to the Suakin troops, continues to cause grave dissatisfaction. To us in Bombay it is especially gratifying that in both these matters Sir James Peile has taken so definite and firm a stand on behalf of the best interests of this country and of British administration here. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, whose past experience gives to his opinion on the cotton duties a far greater value than his views on the Soudan campaign as it affects India can have, entirely concurs in the minute of Sir James Peile. Some alteration in the existing system of informing members of the India Council as to the nature of the business on the agenda paper would seem to be required, for it transpires that Sir A. Arbuthnot was absent from the meeting when the Secretary of State assented to the compromise, as he was not aware that such important business was to be transacted. Sir A. Arbuthnot says that if he had been present, he should certainly have appealed to the Secretary of State to allow the Government of India's telegrams to lie on the table, and to be discussed at the next meeting of the Council, "when the members would have had an opportunity of fully considering the subject and expressing their views." To bring the matter up, without due notice and to settle it offhand without giving the Council due time for its consideration was bad enough, but it was not so open to objection as Lord George Hamilton's utter disregard of his promise to "hear what Bombay had to say." In view of the enormous majority the Ministry has at its back, the desirability of settling the question before the assembling of Parliament enabled the Lancashire members to bring the matter before the House of Commons, cannot be pleaded as an excuse for this grave breach of faith, to which Mr. George Cotton so forcibly drew attention last week. In his own minute Lord George Hamilton defends the measure as the best solution of the controversy which it was necessary to face, and the only means of fulfilling the condition and promises which were attached to the imposition of cotton duties in India. The Secretary of State concluded his observations with the expression of the hope that he would be able to put a speedy end to the heat and bitterness which such controversies develope, by the adoption of a tariff that was self-evidently fair and equitable. This he could easily have done had he listened to the very reasonable proposal of the Indian Chambers of Commerce to fix the limit of exemption both for imported and Indian-made yarn and goods at 20s. But this course was not taken, and the result is that an amount of dissatisfaction exists on the subject only second to that which prevailed when cotton yarns and goods were exempted from the import duties when they were first imposed in 1894.

THE name of Sir Augustus Paget, which appears in our obituary telegram this morning, was prominently before the public only a month ago, when he published that valuable correspondence of his own illustrious father, under the title of "The Paget Papers." The elder Paget was the British Ambassador at Vienna at the close of the last and beginning of the present century. The period altogether was but fifteen years, but those years immediately preceded the Peninsular war, and Sir Arthur Paget completed his public career while the European Powers were still fighting an uphill battle, fortune seemingly altogether on the side of France, the hopes and fears, the selfishness and the devotion, the plots and the intrigues of all concerned being seen in their most striking light. In his wonderful compilation of this correspondence, the late Sir Augustus Paget spent the closing years of his life. He was only less illustrious as an Ambassador than his father, and in his regard to the correspondence they were both above the heads of their readers, the one defect of the work being, in the opinion of most reviewers, the want of clear explanations here and there of what the correspondence refers to, and summaries of its contents in relation to particular events. Sir Augustus Paget took too much for granted as to the knowledge of foreign affairs possessed by the British public, especially affairs nearly a hundred years old. The defect might have been removed, had Sir Augustus lived to see the work through its second edition. Sir Augustus was the fourth son of Sir Arthur Paget, being born after the retirement of his father from public life. He entered the Foreign Office at the age of eighteen, and was shortly afterwards sent to Madrid. After passing through various grades in the Diplomatic Service in Paris and Athens, he was appointed Consul-General in Egypt, remaining there till 1853. Appointments at the Hague, Lisbon, in Sweden, and Denmark followed, and in 1863 he was chosen as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Portugal, subsequently proceeding to Italy. The

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE *TIMES* ON THE INDIAN CONTINGENT QUESTION

LONDON, JULY 13.

The *Times*, in a special article on Indian affairs, says that the late debate in the Commons on the Indian Contingent at Suakin has had a great result in obtaining the recognition by the British Government of the reciprocal obligations of Great Britain and India which the Indian Government have always urged.

The article adds that the declarations of the Party chiefs hold out a promise of fairer treatment for India in the future, and that India may therefore now patiently accept the tardy instalment of justice granted.

THE NEW CANADIAN PREMIER.

M. Laurier, the new Canadian Premier, speaking at a civic reception of Admiral Erskine, commanding the British North American Squadron, said that he would do his duty to his utmost for Canada and the Empire.

None, he said, were more loyal to the Crown than the Canadians.

DEATH OF MAJOR RODDY OWEN.

News has been received of the death of Major Roddy Owen, from cholera, at Ambigol.

DEATH OF SIR AUGUSTUS PAGET.

The death is announced of Sir Augustus Paget.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, JULY 13.

General Pelloux, the Mininter for War, insists on the full military estimates which Signor Recotti wished to reduce.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The following is the list of business for the first meeting of the Legislative Council :—The Glanders and Farcy Act will be passed ; the Fisheries Bill will be referred to a Select Committee ; the Burma Municipal Bill will be introduced ; and the Government Tenants Act Amendment Bill will be introduced.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

The Commander-in-Chief will return to Calcutta this year about the end of December.

The Military offices open about the 14th November. Other Government offices will probably close in Simla on Saturday, the 31st October, opening in Calcutta, on Monday, the 2nd November.

NEW LANCE FOR NATIVE CAVALRY.

Colonel Wilmot's new lance for Native cavalry regiments has been generally approved, and is likely to be adopted.

RINDERPEST IN CHITRAL.

Rinderpest in Chitral is decreasing owing to the prompt measures taken by Major Deane, the British Agent, to stop the spread of the disease.

ALLOWANCES TO STATUTORY OFFICERS.

The Secretary of State has disallowed the retention of money already received by officers whose appointments are governed by Statute.

HIMALYA LODGE.

Sir Thoby Prinsep, Past Grand Master, Bengal, has been elected to the Himalaya Brotherhood as joining member.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER] MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 11.

The Hall Line steamer Stanley Hall arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macrae arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 12.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Mirzapore arrived here yesterday evening (Saturday 11th July).

Mail steamer Rome from Aden, German mail steamer Oldenberg, from Australia, and mail steamer Simla, from Calcutta, arrived.

HONGKONG, JULY 10.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Mazagon left here this morning and may be expected to arrive in Bombay about August 4th.

SINGAPORE, JULY 13.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Hydaspes arrived here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 1-8

The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	113 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 3-8
Bar Silver	31½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for San Jose and places beyond in Guatemala are subject to scrutiny.

Cable Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted.

Communication between Bisno and Bolamo, interrupted.

Noumea Brisbane Cable, interrupted. This cuts off new Caledonia.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier between Tali and Yunnan.

Amoor route interrupted between Blagowestchensk and Ekarserino Nikolsk.

Aden route to South Africa interrupted between Lowrencomarques and Durban.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius noon 15th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th July, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey			a.m.	...	
Teheran	13	½	18 p.m.	...	43
Suez	13	2	15 p.m.	...	38

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th July, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	23	...	1
„ Karachi	...	22	...	1
„ Madras	...	53	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Monday, 13th July 1896.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·969
Temperature of the Air	degrees 78·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	·920
Extent of cloudiness (the whole sky clouded—10)	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	degrees 80·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Direction of Wind	W. SSW. ESE. SSW.
Total Miles of Wind in 24 hours	278
Fall of Rain	2·46
Total fall during month	16·26
„ year	36·24
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th July	1·42

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 20.

IRELAND'S CHAMPIONS.

With fresh sporting records being established week in and week out, a very natural query arises in one's mind as to where these wonderful feats are likely to stop. It is very certain that finality must be reached at some point ; heights and lengths in jumping may steadily increase from year to year ; new devices for accelerating speed in cycles may permit of rides being accomplished which are to-day undreamt of ; in rowing, in swimming, in running and kindred sports progress is certain to be made. How it happens that six feet odd is the limit of a human being's leap into the air up to the present time is not at all clear to my mind, but at the same time there are many more athletes who can cover twenty feet odd in a broad jump than there are who can leap over a bar placed six feet from the ground, so that we may reasonably conclude that the latter feat is much the smarter. Before trespassing further in this direction, however, let us see how far our friends in the Emerald Isle have kept pace with their comrades in other parts of Great Britain. Personally, I have always taken the greatest interest in our Irish friends, for I believe them to possess sporting instincts of the highest order, and as for chivalry in these matters they stand second to none. When the other day I read of some remarkable running feat by Dr. T. M. Donovan, it brought back a flood of recollections associated with the brilliant Irishmen upon whose prowess it has been my good fortune to gaze many a time and oft. Strangely enough, Ireland has rarely supplied any sprinters of more than ordinary calibre, and the 100 yards championship has yet to be carried across St. George's Channel. That they have at one time or another had speedy men at this particular distance cannot be doubted, but whenever they have tried their fortunes in our championships they have invariably met better men. One of the few real good ones that occurs to my mind was T. M. Malone, who was at his best some sixteen or seventeen years ago. He happened to be out in England at the same time as L. E. Myers. But that exceptionally fine runner, Walter Page Phillips, was also at his best then, and American and Irishman alike had to acknowledge defeat. Still, Malone was a sprinter of rare grace, and if style counted points in our championships he would have commanded a lead. Another speedy young gentleman was Dan Bulger, who, like the County Clare athlete of whom I have just spoken, was something of an all-round man, and has been a familiar figure at many of our championship gatherings. Had I, however, to name the one above the rest whom I consider the fastest man over 100 yards we have seen from Ireland, I should name Patrick Davin, of Carrick-on-Suir, whose autograph is still cherished in my collection. Davin, I believe, never competed in any of our sprint championships, but those who can remember the marvellous rate at which he travelled over hurdles will agree that we have seen few, if any, faster Irishmen in England.

THE "FIELD" EVENTS.

When we come to what are usually termed in official circles as "field" events, such as the jumps, weight putting, and hammer throwing, we find that Hibernia's sons have quite held their own. Of course, little Tom Conneff put the seal of fame on his name when he carried off the mile in 1888, but it must always chafe his countrymen to know that this performance was accomplished as a representive of the Manhattan A.C. But the honour goes to Ireland all the same. Conneff was one of the little and good ones, not nearly so sturdily built as Snook even, but he possessed a wonderful turn of speed, and when properly wound up was a champion—every inch of him. P. Davin I have already mentioned ; he was a magnificent specimen of a man, upright as a lath with his six feet odd, sinewy as a thoroughbred racehorse, lithe and graceful as a gazelle. Find me six Patrick Davins and the world should be challenged to an all-round contest. And then there was Maurice Davin, too, his elder brother, with loins and shoulders worthy of an Atlas. In the Amateur Athletic Association returns I have noted that the "weight" and "hammer" championships are both accredited to Patric Davin, and the record is copied into other works dealing with the subject. Although speaking from memory, and having no means just at hand to verify my doubts, I feel sure this is a mistake, and that Maurice Davin should be set down as the weight champion of 1881. What the Davins have done for athletics in Ireland will probably never be known outside a certain little circle ; but both deserve well of their countrymen. Patrick was a grand, high and broad jumper, a hurdler who just missed championship honours in England through touching a hurdle in the final. Then we have D. D. Bulger, a strong, sturdy runner and jumper, moulded much on the same lines as our C. A. Bradley. Bulger has won the long jump championship twice, and dead-heated with Ford, the American, in 1891, and besides these victories he has twice carried off the hurdles. He was an especially strong and powerful runner, and though lacking the grace of Malone or Davin, he was always a competitor to be feared in the best of company. Malone, let it be added, achieved championship honours in 1892 by carrying off the long jump. J. M. Ryan is another jumper whose feats will live in history. In 1893 he leapt the bar at 6ft. 2½in. this being a clear two inches higher than has ever been recorded in the English championships. At weight-putting the Irishmen appear quite capable of beating all comers, but what will be done under the new conditions, which come into force at Northampton for the first time at this year's championship meeting can only at present be surmised. Davin, Rose, Harte, Mitchell, Barry, and Horgan are half-a-dozen who might to-day probably be pitted against any other half-dozen in the British Isles. What a galaxy of talent they form, to be sure ! The phrase may be stereotyped, but it is very true. It appears to me that Englishmen do not pay so much attention to this particular branch of sport as they might, and until more encouragement is given to it by clubs promoting athletic sports, we must always expect a beating from our brethren on the other side of the Isle of Man. Owen Harte—who carried off the "weight" in 1883 and 1884, and the "hammer" in in 1884 also—at that time a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary—was another athlete of Herculean proportions, standing as he did 6ft. 4in. in his stocking. So beautiful developed, however, was every part of his anatomy that he was a perfect picture in his chapionship costume. Anyone who ever saw his "poise" before putting the weight would not readily forget it. But to come down to later days, we must not overlook the championship honours gained by T. M. Donovan.

ATHLETICISM AS A HOBBY.

Dr. T. M. Donovan—who has now a thriving practice in the largest city in the Midlands—is a man who follows athletics as a hobby. The spirit of conquest is, of course, more or less strong within him, but until professional calls and age will brook no denial we shall probably find the genial Irishman running and jumping with all that buoyancy which is, without a doubt, the unassailable and unconquerable heritage of youth. For two years Donovan carried off the long jump championship, whilst a fellow student at the Hospitals, A. E. Badger, could never get nearer than second. Both these men participate in sport for the love they have for it, and when either gains a prize it may safely be concluded that it could not well go into more deserving hands. The sporting journals have already dealt with his wonderful hurdle-race record at Crewe recently, and I happen to know that this has long been his cherished ambition. Last summer it was my good fortune to meet him frequently, and so firm was he in his belief that he had not yet been seen at his best over a quarter-mile hurdle race that he ran repeated trials against the watch, of which your gossiper was the holder. He certainly came near record more than once, but time pressing he was unable to devote constant attention to his training, and so his ambition remained unfulfilled till the other day. Donovan is something of an all-round athlete, like so many of his compatriots, and has little sympathy with the "fringe" who hang on to athleticism for what they may make out of it. He is another of the good big ones, standing over six feet, and in condition would probably weigh 14st. He is good-humoured and genial to a degree, and, as is only natural in one who has had a long and varied experience of athletics, can talk most entertainingly upon all branches of amateur sport. In the winter time he indulges in Rugby Union football, having won his spurs in Ireland before studying in England. Of course, there are hosts of others who have achieved fame in one direction or another, the Brothers Gwynn being notable examples of what love for the game of cricket will do. I have seen their Rugby and their Association players at football ; the former they play excellently, but they have not quite attained either English or Scotch form at the dribbling game at present. Little Reynolds, the versatile half-back belonging to the Aston Villa Club, is perhaps the only man who can boast of having played for both Ireland and England in international matches. He was born at Blackburn, however, and though looking much older on the field, is not more than 27 now. One of Reynolds's favourite diversions is working up problems from the laws of the game with which to puzz referes. When the cold weather comes round again perhaps I may remember to print a few of these. Here we must leave our Irish brethren with a hearty haud shake ; to my mind they have given us some of the very finest all-round athletes and sportsmen we have ever seen, and it is my earnest hope that athleticism may long flourish in the Green Isle.

SHEER DESECRATION.

With feelings akin to disgust I read a statement in one of the dailies to the effect that it was proposed to cut a railway across the Field of Waterloo ! And this is an age of civilisation ! How far the project is likely to go I have no means of knowing, but I most sincerely hope that before a single penny is raised, and before a stone or a bramble is moved the indignant voice of Englishmen will be raised in the four corners of the earth. Goodness knows, we have had some remarkable letters at times from grand old John Ruskin dealing with the spoliation of Nature's beauties ; we have lived to see a railway constructed up the precipitous slopes of Snowden, only to be followed, alas, by a swift catastrophe. But a railway up our highest peak in Wales is as a grain of sand on the sea shore to the desecration of the hallowed ground in Belgium where so many thousand brave soldiers lie at rest. Had my pen ten thousand times the influence it has I would beseech every Briton proud of his country to pay a visit to the scene of the most important battle in the world, so far as Englishmen are concerned ; there they will be able to catch something of the old-world glamour of war ; there they will still find Mont St. Jean, the Chateau Hougmont, and the other historical landmarks in the world's history. There, too, they will see the daisied graves of brave Englishmen who now sleep beneath the orchard trees, whilst the golden corn nods in the summer breezes, and the chill blasts of winter echo through the sacred courtyard. I have walked the few miles from the wayside station of Braine L'Allued under the broiling sun of August, and would walk it again willingly to-morrow if only to hear the dramatic story as told by the gallant English soldier at the summit of the monument. To quote the words of Dr. Conan Doyle's veteran in "A Story of Waterloo," "I wonder what the Dook would have said ?" As I have said, I know not what credence may be attached to the statement, but with every Englishman, I hope, I feel it would be nothing but sheer desecration to disturb the graves of the heroes of 1815.

A GRUESOME GALLERY.

Just at present there appears a widespread interest in the Field of Waterloo and its surrounding district. A good number of Englishmen visit Brussels every year, but the facilities for travelling are now so very much improved that a Continental trip may yet take the place of the annual outing to Brighton, or Margate or Scarborough. To a pilgrim there must always be plenty of interest in so fine a city as Brussels, but one of the sights for men that should on no account be missed is the Wiertz Gallery, which is always open to visitors. Wiertz has been pretty generally regarded as more or less an insane genius, and when one is standing before his masterpieces this can readily be understood. How anyone could work for months at a stretch on these gigantic pictures is nothing short of astonishing. His subjects, almost without exception, are of the most wierd and gruesome description, but painted with a minuteness of detail that leaves no room for contention as to his skill. To heighten the effect some of the pictures are screened from close observation—and for protection, probably, at the same time—and one has to peep through magnifying glasses. The effect is startling to those who gaze for the first time on the horrors depicted. "The Suicide," "The Cholera," and "Napoleon in Hades," are some of the Wiertz masterpieces ; but people with weak nerves should be counselled to give the gallery a wide berth. The statuary and pictures of the Brussels Museum requires a more facile pen than mine to describe their manifold beauties.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The members of the above club had their weekly shoot, at Santa Cruz, on Saturday last. The turn-out was much better than on the two previous shoots, and everyone present enjoyed the outing. A lot of rain had fallen during the earlier part of the day which had saturated the ground, but the afternoon turned out finer. A very strong breeze prevailed, which accounts for the small scores at the standing distance. Some where fortunate enough to get an occasional lull, and benefited their score by it, whilst others came in for the stronger puffs and missed the target to their disgust. Spoons were won by Vol. J. M. Mason at 200 yards, and Colr.-Sergt. A. E. Ashdown at 300 yards.

7TH COMPETITION.	200 yds.
Vol J M Mason, B B & C I Ry	22a
Gunner G V Evans, B V A	20
Col-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry	19
Col Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Gunner E G Campbell, B V A	19b
Corpl W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	14
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry	13
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	10
Vol S H Russell, Bo Vol Rifles	10
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	6

(a) winner of spoon. (b) fired with carbine.

8TH COMPETITION.	300 yds.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	23a
Col-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry	20b
Gunner E G Campbell, B V A	20c
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Gunner G V Evans, B V A	19
Corpl W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Col-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Vol J M Mason, B B & C I Ry	15
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry	13
Vol S H Russell, Bo Vol Rifles	9
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	4

(a) handicapped 6 points. (b) winner of spoon. (c) fired with carbine.

THE *Shipping Telegraph* states in reference to the "Drummond Castle" that although the lost vessel was comparatively an old liner, being built in 1881, yet she was still a valuable vessel, as she had been kept well up-to-date. Her engines were tripled a few years ago, and her estimated value at the time of the disaster would be about £50,000. This loss will fall upon the Castle Line Company, who insured their own boats. Their insurance fund has experienced no claim for total loss since they started running to the Cape twenty-one years ago, the chief claim hitherto being in respect of the Windsor Castle. As regards cargo, it is impossible to estimate at the moment its probable value. She would be bringing some wool, but she had no diamonds, specie, or mails, being an intermediate steamer. The Liverpool Marine Insurance offices have apparently escaped any appreciable loss, the insurance of the cargo having been effected in London. The amount of excesses for re-insurance to Liverpool offices will probably be small.

THE "Financial New" says it is no secret that several of the members of Lloyd's have for some years past been doing a considerable business in insuring against twins, and not a few curious stories are afloat as to very great ladies, who have taken out policies. It will be news, however, to the shareholders in the Law Guarantee and Trust Society to learn that they have gone into the same business, and, what is more, have had to pay up on their very first risk. The policy was only for £200, and the premium was £5 ; but it is rather funny to think of a board of eminent solicitors solemnly considering the advisability of insuring Mrs. A and Lady B.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

"AN OBJECTIONABLE CIRCULAR."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I feel impelled to strongly support the letter of "A Member" because I sincerely believe that in the main he is right. May I ask what was the result of similar dictatorial circulars and post-cards sent to the members more than a year ago by Colonel Martin and the committee. There is but one answer : An improvement for a short time,—but permanent benefit practically nil. The circular of July 7th proves this, and so it will ever be, unless some alteration takes place both in the organisation of the Society and the methods of its officials. "Member's" complaint is true, that "members have no opportunity to discuss any proposals of the committee." The Society is far too autocratic. The members should be consulted more than they are, and certainly invited to consider such an important step as the selection of a conductor. As to the conductor himself, he should be far and away above the members, both as regards musical ability and social affability. If the personality of the conductor and his supporting officials does not "draw" the members together, coercion and rules never will. When a conductor has to complain of non-attendance and indisposition on the part of members to do their duty to the Society, he himself must be somewhat at fault. Mr. Frederick H. Cowen, in writing last month upon the "Art of Conducting," after detailing the many qualifications necessary to a successful conductor, says : "Above all, there should be about him a certain undefinable personality, an inexplicable magnetism, which, influencing almost unconsciously the forces under him, inspire them to put forth their best powers, individually and collectively." This is the gist of the whole question.

I sympathise with Mr. Nixon, and regret his illness, but if a change must necessarily be made, let the question be considered by the members in conference with the committee. (Possibly the committee itself might be remodelled with advantage.) Let us have but one rehearsal weekly, and that be made as thorough and interesting as possible. Let more suitable works be chosen—modern, up-to-date, as well as standard. Two works might be in rehearsal at one time : a lighter work to brighten the rehearsal, and a more advanced work for serious effort. We should not always be striving after the most difficult, assuming that difficulty and intricate movement are always synonnious with good music. It often happens the reverse, whereas the best music is sometimes of the simplest character. Witness the massive and grand effects of the shouts of "Hallelujah" on common chords in the Messiah chorus. Much of the easier music of modern times is of the highest art, and is gratifying both to the performer and listener, and would not weary and exhaust the members of the Society as some works they have laboured at two evenings weekly in a hot room and a trying climate. Members should not be expected to attend two evenings weekly. There are other duties to attend to, and other recreations necessary in a climate like this, and the hours suitable for such are extremely limited. Many of the members have to meet with their own church choirs weekly, and it is too much to expect them to devote three evenings to music regularly every week. The committee should reflect upon all the circumstances.

It is with considerable hesitation that I write so plainly, lest it should in the least degree augment the difficulties of the Society ; but the clouds have been overhanging a long time, frequent resignations have taken place, and undignified threats made ; and I believe a reconstruction of the Society with more sympathy and unity between the officers and members would be in the interest of music as an art, as an elevating influence in the city, and in the interest and general enjoyment of the members. For these reasons only have you been troubled by

July 12. ANOTHER MEMBER.

"LOWERING THE HURDLES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the resolution, allowing candidates to pass examinations by compartments, has been passed by the University, will not her Majesty's High Court introduce the same reform into the Sub-Judges' and District Pleaders' examinations ? Inasmuch as the students of law for the LL.B. examination are to have the advantage of this rule, it is but fairplay that the same concession should be made to the other set of law students, namely, those that are examined by the High Court. It certainly is an injustice that, while both the LL.B. and the High Court examinations were hitherto being conducted subject to the same restrictions, those restrictions should be considerably abated in the case of one examination and maintained with usual rigour in the case of the other examinations. This state of affairs will, it is clear, tell heavily on the candidates for the High Court examinations, because, finally, successful candidates in all the three examinations are to enter the same field with equal status, and because the candidates for the LL.B. will find the entrance into the profession more easy, while the candidates for the High Court examinations will find it as difficult as ever. Is not this a vivid injustice calling for urgent remedy. As the hardship is clear, I think that if a petition is submitted, their lordships the Chief Justice and the Judges will introduce similar reforms into the examinations conducted by them. Mr. Justice Ranade, who is ever ready to champion the cause of students in a proper case, will certainly use his influence in this connection also. There is no doubt about that. It was, I have heard, mainly through his exertions that the standard of minimum pass marks for the District Pleaders' examination was lowered a few years ago. The case, therefore, is certainly hopeful. May I, therefore, suggest to the students and proprietors of the law classes at Bombay and Poona to take the lead in the matter and move the High Court ?—Yours, &c.,

July 10. N. B. B.

VALUABLE HINTS TO CRICKETERS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Morning" writes :—One of the most entertaining books which has recently come in my way is a "Cricket Guide" prepared in India, by one Mahomed Abdullah Khan. Some of Mahomed's maxims are well worth taking to heart, as for instance, "the field for the game is not worth a place were we loosely spend our time or miserably talk and fool by the way," or "the fielders must take special care not to exchange jokes with one another or try funny tricks that do secretly divide their attention and produce a horrible defect in their fielding." Better still, however, are the remarks concerning umpires. "My young readers, if you have ever served as an umpire in any match simply in way obligation, or on account of the civilities they showed you, no more venture to do this strict and scrupulous duty against your will in the future time to come." The advice to a batsman is not bad of its kind: "Before the batsman enters the field as a striker he must sufficiently shoot himself into patience, for the imagination when excited soars on curious wings, and the player loses his senses as well the face of the game." But my last extract is the gem of the collection : "When the long-stop gets the ball, without any delay he should return to the wicket-keeper, who must face him with the stumps under his arms.

AT the Central Criminal Court, on June 23, Henry George Frohm, forty-one, clerk, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing share warrants, the property of the Cape Copper Company (Limited), by whom he had been employed, was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

STOWE-HOUSE, long the home of the ducal house of Buckingham, has been placed in the hands of Messrs. Walton and Lee to be let or sold. Many readers will remember the place from Pope's often-quoted line—"A work to wonder at—perhaps a Stowe." Others recollect references to its glories in the writings of Horace Walpole, Congreve, and others who have termed it an "Elysium." "If anything under Paradise," wrote Pope to Bolingbroke, "could set me beyond all earthly cogitations, Stowe might do it." Lord Chesterfield and Lord Chatham were as loud in its praises as Walpole. In the present century it has more than once been the temporary home of the exiled Royal Family of France ; and Messrs. Walton and Lee now offer it "to be let or sold owing to the death of the Comte de Paris." Stowe belonged to the Canons of Oseney, near Oxford, till the Reformation, when the broad acres of the estate were given, for a short time to Wolsey's great college at Oxford. Four centuries ago, in 1592, it was conveyed to the Temples, one of whom soon afterwards erected there a mansion, which was enlarged by Lord Cobham, through whom it passed to the Grenvilles, and so to the Dukes of Buckingham. The estate having become involved in debt, the place was dismantled in 1848, when the furniture alone was sold by George Robins for upwards of £70,000. The last duke lived again at Stowe, but after his death the property passed into female hands. Some idea of the size and grandeur of Stowe may be formed from the fact that its grand front is 900 feet in length. Its gardens, roseries, and collections of foreign trees and shrubbs are among the finest in the kingdom, and so also are its statuary and sculpture, both inside the house and in the adjacent grounds ; and the Grecian and Italian temples which diversify its "Elysian Fields" are full of classical inscriptions, chiefly from the pens of scholars and statesmen of the last century. The gardens were originally laid out by Bridgeman, but were largely altered and improved by Kent and by "Capability" Brown.

CRICKET.

THE PARSEE GYMKHANA VS. THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

THE annual match between the Parsee Gymkhana and the Elphinstone College Gymkhana was played on Saturday, and ended in a draw in favour of the Elphinstonians. The Parsees could only put in 55 as their total score. D. E. Mody and A. D. Lalcaca having contributed 15 and 18, respectively. The Elphinstonians sent in P. H. Vakil and S. B. Spencer. Mr. Spencer contributed a well-played 28 to his side, and the game ended at 52 runs for the fall of four wickets only. K. Mistry for the Parsees, and S. L. Davar for the Elphinstonians did excellent service with the leather. The following are the full scores :—

THE PARSEE GYMKHANA.

A K Mody, c D E Mody, M Wacha	15
P H Davar, b S L Davar	0
R E Mody, b S L Davar	7
K Mistry, b M Wacha	0
J M Dastur, b S L Davar	1
S F Vicajee, run out, M Wacha	0
A D Lalcaca, c S H Davar, S L Davar	18
K E Sanjana, b M Wacha	4
D F Banker, c Spencer, b S L Davar	2
S H Batliwala, b M Wacha	4
H H Vakil, not out	3
Extras	1
Total	55

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Wacha	80	32	3	4
S L Davar	79	22	7	5

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

P H Vakil, c K Mistry, b P H Davar	4
S B Spencer, c R E Mody, b B Mistry	28
N K Patel, not out	3
M B Wacha, c Vakil, b Mistry	3
P P Karani, b K Mistry	7
S F Mulla, not out	2
S H Davar, J B Mody, Photographer, J D Kanga, S L Davar (to bat)	
Extras	5
Total	52

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
P H Davar	55	22	2	1
K Mistry	60	21	2	3
Batliwala	15	4	1	0

MUNICIPAL C. C. VS. B. V. RIFLES C. C.

A match was played on Saturday on the Wellington Lines between the above cricket clubs, but owing to the rain and the pitch being unplayable the innings could not be commenced till 4 p.m. The Municipal team having at that late hour won the toss, elected to bat and scored in all 70 runs ; the Rifles having at the call of time scored 35 runs with one wicket to fall, the game thus resulting in a drawn one. The game was played on a cross wicket. The following are the full scores :—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

C M Patel, c Pearsey, b Laxton	12
P E Affinwalla, b Otto	28
M A D'Mello, run out	12
E G Hale, b Laxton	6
D C Darcowalla, c Pearsey	4
J B Masani, c Pearsey	4
S M Kaka, b-w	0
E Guzdar, b-b-w	0
J H Writer, b Laxton	2
F C Brewin, b Laxton	0
J Chinoy, not out	0
Extras	2
Total	70

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Laxton	60	...	27	3
Pearsey	60	4	17	...
Mason	10	...	9	...
Otto	20	1	7	1
Quinney	10	...	...	5

B. V. RIFLES, C. C.

Mason, run out	1
Laxton, b Kaka	0
Quinney, c and b Kaka	0
Otto, b Kaka	11
Buckle, b Kaka	3
White, b Kaka	0
Pearsey, b Affinwalla	13
Sharp, b Affinwalla	0
Thomas, b Kaka	0
Anding, not out	0
Boylette, not out	3
Extras	4
Total	35

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
S M Kaka	60	2	19	5
E G Hale	30	2	4	0
P Affinwalla	25	2	8	2

Y. M. C. A. C. C. VS. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

This match was played on Saturday, 4th instant, on the Cooperage, and resulted in a draw owing to the heavy rain. The Y. M. C. A. scored 100 runs for the loss of only six wickets. Their innings were then declared closed, and the College team went in. They lost three wickets for only 10 runs, when the game had to be abandoned. H. E. Harrington and George were the chief run-getters, while Mullah and Wacha were most successful with the ball.

Y. M. C. A. C. C. VS. TELEGRAPH C. C.

This match was played on the Cooperage on Saturday, and resulted in a decisive victory for the former team. The Y. M. C. A. scored 120 runs for the loss of only four wickets, George contributing 57 not out in faultless style. Having declared their innings closed, they succeeded in dismissing the Telegraph XI. for 45 runs, Herbert having taken 8 wickets at a cost of only 23 runs.

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY C. C.

A cricket match was played on Saturday between the Islam Gymkhana and the B. B. and C. I. Railway C. C., resulting in a draw in favour of the former. The chief feature of the game was the splendid batting performance of the veteran player, Ibrahim Rahimtoola. He played sound and correct cricket, contributing 62 runs to the total of 101 for 2 wickets, when the innings were declared closed. The visitors compiled 38 runs for the loss of 3 wickets, when time was called, Waite contributing 15 and Colabawalla 12. The following are the full scores :—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Ibrahim Rahimtoola, b Shaller	62
A N Tyabji, c Tittle, b Irinau	3
Shaikh Abba, not out	27
Suilman, Daud Nensy, Kassum, S C Tyabji, H C Tyabji, Kagdi, Kazrani, Sh. Hussein (did not bat.)	
Extras	9
Total	101

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY C. C.

Colabawalla, c and b S C Tyabji	12
Waite, b S C Tyabji	15
A L Smith, not out	8
Irinau, b S C Tyabji	0
Smith, not out	0
English, O'Brien, Shaller, Tittle, Waller, Owen (to bat.)	
Extras	3
Total	38

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA 2ND XI. VS. THE Y. M. C. A. C. C. 2ND XI.

A very interesting 2nd eleven match was played on Saturday in the Elphinstone College Gymkhana. A very large number of the college students and visitors enjoyed the scene. V. A. Desai, the captain of the Elphinstonians winning the toss, sent in his men to bat. Trilokiker, Chitre, and Kuka played a very nice game for the Elphinstonians, contributing 21, 13, and 13 respectively, to their side. For the Y. M. C. A. the game began very badly, the first 5 wickets being down for 7 runs only. Jolly and Court saved them from their being sent in again. The Elphinstonians won the game by 29 runs, the totals being 81 and 52. The following are the full scores :—

THE ELPHINSTONIANS.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Merchant, l-b-w Court	10	not out	21	
Nanavati, c For, b Court	2	not out	9	
Trilokiker, c Gilder, b Sherman	21			
P N Vakil, b Court	0			
A B Chitre, b Conroy	13			
R M Sompje, b Court	3			
Miniature, b Kuka, run out	13	(to bat)		
Bamjee, b Sherman	11			
Bhandarker, c Gilder, b Gilder	2			
V A Desai, not out	3			
Dalvi, c Veevers, b Gilder	0			
Extras	4		Extras	3
Total	81		Total	35

THE Y. M. C. A. C. C.

Sargon, b Chitre	1
Sherman, c Kuka	3
Gilder, b Kuka	1
Conroy, c Chitre, b Keeka	0
Veevers, c Vakil, b Keeka	1
Jolly, b Keeka	17
Foy, c Desai, b Keeka	1
Court, not out	16
Ezra, b Keeka	4
W A Jones, c Keeka, b Merchant	1
Honor, c Nanavati, b Keeka	1
Extras	7
Total	52

MAJOR ARTHUR GRIFFITHS, one of H. M. Inspectors of Prisons, has been appointed by the Home Secretary to represent Her Majesty's Government at the International Congress of Criminal Anthropology to be held at Geneva in August.

DEATH OF A HINDU PHILANTHROPIST.

A RECOGNISED leader of the Hindu community, the head of the Kapole-Bania caste, a prominent citizen whose influence was felt in every public movement in the city, Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas, whose death was announced in our domestic columns yesterday, was a true Hindu philanthropist of Bombay. Unassuming and unostentatious, he did not court public honours, but was content with quietly doing all the good that it was in his power to do, and leave its recognition to the

Gatulalji, the well-known poet and scholar, and by his personal exertion and influence raised it to the large amount of Rs. 18,000, out of which a purse of Rs. 8,000 was handed over to the Pandit as a gift at a public meeting of the Hindus called for the purpose in the Madhav Baugh. The balance was invested in a trust placed under the management of well-known gentlemen, and is solely for the benefit of the Pandit. While Mr. Varjivandas was orthodox in his views, he was not unmindful of the spirit of the times, and was always ready to appreciate and extend a helping hand in carrying out such reforms as might be in consonance with the requirements of the age. Mr. Varjivandas came forward as a pioneer of female education, and when the Budhi Vardhak Sabha (Society for the Promotion of Knowledge) founded a girls' school, he set a noble example by being one of those Hindus who sent the girls of their families to the seminary. He helped the school and also the Society itself with pecuniary assistance, as well as extended his patronage to a magazine issued by the Society, called "Budhi Vardhak." His services to the cause of education did not remain unrewarded. It is an open secret that, like the late Mr. Bengalee, Mr. Varjivandas encouraged learning and science by privately helping poor students, and when this fact is taken in conjunction with all his other services to the cause of education, it is no matter for surprise that in the year 1877 he was appointed by Government a Fellow of the Bombay University.

The whole course of life, public and private, of Mr. Varjivandas was marked by large-hearted catholic charity. First among the works of his public charity stands the Madhav Baugh, an elegant and imposing structure, which Mr. Varjivandas, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. Narotumdas, erected with the object of perpetuating the memory of their father, Mr. Madhavdas Runchordas, after whom it has been named. For this purpose the two brothers purchased in 1874 a large piece of land, situated near the Cawasjee Patel Tank, and then known by the name of Lal Baugh. After the ground had been cleared, buildings suited to the requirements of Hindus on festive, religious, and other auspicious occasions were erected, and were followed the next year by a lofty temple, elegantly designed and engraved all round. The whole cost of Madhav Baugh, with its temple and buildings, amounted to the handsome figure of Rs. 2,50,000. For the maintenance of this work of piety, the two brothers set apart, by a trust deed, the income of a hilly tract of land at Walkeshwar producing a ground rent of about Rs. 1,200 a year, in addition to the rental of the shops attached to the Madhav Bag. As a mark of their pleasure at the erection of the Madhav Baugh, Mr. Virjivandas' caste presented him and his brother with shawls and turbans on the occasion of the installation ceremony. The brothers were also publicly thanked by the leading members of the Hindu community for having supplied them with such a long-felt want. The block of buildings known as the Muljibhai Madhavdas Dharamsala, situated opposite to the Madhav Baugh, where Hindu visitors of the respectable class from up-country put up, owe its existence to Mr. Varjivandas, who founded it in the memory of his deceased brother, Muljibhai, out of the funds of which he was a trustee, and to which he made considerable additions, from time to time. Out of the balance of the trust of his brother, Mr. Muljibhai, he purchased a dharamsala at Nassik, at a cost of Rs. 5,000, and endowed it for the use and accommodation of pilgrims visiting the sacred town on the Godavari river. He also made suitable provision for the maintenance of the two charitable institutions, bearing the name of his brother, Mr. Muljibhai, by the purchase on the Piquet Road, behind the Old Sailor's Home, of an estate commonly known as Russwadi, and yielding an annual income of Rs. 2,100. The Runchordas Varjivandas's Sanitarium was built and endowed by Mr. Varjivandas on the Sion Hill, near the G. I. P. Railway station, with a view to perpetuate the memory of his deceased son. It is a source of great blessing to a large class of Hindus. The ceremony of declaring the sanitarium open was performed on the 27th of December 1891. The place, which cost nearly a lakh and a-half of rupees, is now largely used as a convalescent home for the use and benefit of the Hindus. In connection with the sanitarium, Mr. Varjivandas opened a dispensary for the benefit of the poor population of Sion and the surrounding villages, as well as of the inmates of the sanitarium. This dispensary is named after the donor, and stands near the entrance of the sanitarium. The building cost Rs. 16,000; and Mr. Varjivandas set apart a further sum of Rs. 25,000 for the dispensary. The Runchordas Varjivandas's Convalescent Home and the associate, Varjivandas Madhavdas's charitable dispensary, will, therefore, be permanent institutions in the out-lying district of Sion, testifying to the benevolence of Mr. Varjivandas, besides being a source of blessing to the sick and the invalid. A charitable memorial has been provided by Mr. Varjivandas in memory of his casteman, the late Mr. Purmanandas Vastabhai. In this case also the sum placed at his disposal was too small for any substantial charitable work. Considering that the amount was too small to allow of the establishment of a suitable memorial, he laid it out advantageously, and by judicious investments raised it in a course of time to Rs. 32,000, and then by a trust deed endowed the sum a fund for an annual caste dinner to be given to the Kapoles in the name of the deceased. Another instance of the confidence which the people had in Mr. Varjivandas's ability and judicious management of trusts is supplied by the management of the temple of the goddess Samudri, situated on the Bhuleshwar Road, in Bombay, and of the Sadavrat of Arambhada, near Dwarka. This temple was about forty-five years ago placed under his care by the late Mr. Jethabhai Haridasdas. Mr. Varjivandas, besides managing their affairs satisfactorily for so many years, contributed Rs. 2,000 to the fund from his own pocket. On the 5th of March 1882, died his eldest brother, Mr. Narotumdas, with whom he lived harmoniously in joint family life for a period extending over forty years after their separation from others of the family. The two brothers had given an endowment of about Rs. 35,000 for charitable public works from their joint capital in the life-time of Mr. Narotumdas on different occasions. After the death of Mr. Narotumdas, Mr. Varjivandas set apart a further sum of Rs. 25,000 out of the joint capital of the two brothers, and the use to which this fund was applied, as also the other sum of Rs. 25,000, contributed by his sister, Bai Laxmibai, and Bai Bhanibai, the daughter of the deceased brother, brought him every day the blessings of the poor people, who were incapacitated by nature or old age from earning their livelihood.

Mr. Varjivandas, without being unduly demonstrative, embraced every opppportunity of manifesting his loyalty to the British Government. In 1877, he took a leading part in convening a general public meeting of the Hindu community to vote an address to her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, on her assumption of the title of the Empress of India. Again, in the Jubilee year he actively participated in the gorgeous celebrations occasioned by that auspicious event. The death of Mr. Sorabjee Bengalee, his friend and partner, filled the heart of Mr. Varjivandas with sorrow. When a public memorial was raised to commemorate his services, Mr. Varjivandas subscribed Rs. 2,500, and further contributed a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the Bai Bhicaiji Bengalee School to mark his regard and esteem for his worthy partner. Mr. Varjivandas also co-operated in movements set on foot to pay a fitting tribute to the public services rendered by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. He was chiefly instrumental in promoting the Blaney Memorial Fund. Before the departure of Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice of Bombay, from this country for Europe for good, a public meeting was held in the Town Hall to pay him a fitting tribute on the occasion of his retirement from the service. Mr. Varjivandas took a prominent part in the movement. The readers of newspapers will remember the difficulties the authorities had to contend with at the time of the census. Great credit was due to Mr. Varjivandas for assisting the authorities in carrying out the work of numbering the people. He exerted himself a great deal to give facilities to the Census Commissioner. He called public meetings of the leaders of the various castes, and through them explained to the ignorant masses the real object of the Government, and exhorted them to give correct information to the enumerators. Mr. Varjivandas, who was specially requested by the Census Commissioner and the Health Officer for the Bombay Municipality to undertake this work, deserved the thanks of the Government, as well as of the public, for his disinterested and arduous efforts. In 1880, when it was rumoured that a Bill to prevent early marriages among the Hindus was to be laid before the Viceregal Council, Mr. Varjivandas, along with the late Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik, C.S.I., from honest convictions led the opposition to the proposed reform. A meeting of about 150 leading Hindus was convened at the Madhav Baugh, at the instance of Mr. Varjivandas and other leading Hindus, to consider what steps should be taken to prevent what they considered unnecessary interference on the part of Government. Mr. Varjivandas, who presided, put all his energy in the endeavour. A public meeting was called in the Madhav Baugh to adopt a memorial to Government on the subject. The late Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik presided at the meeting, which resolved to send an elaborate memorial to the Earl of Dufferin, the then Viceroy of India, strongly protesting against any legislation tending to interfere with the religious and social usages of the people. This produced the desired effect, and Government had ultimately to abandon the idea of legislation in this direction. In the matter also of the Age of Consent Bill, Mr. Varjivandas identified himself with the orthodox party. His contention was that the reform should proceed from within and not from without, and that such legislation would only remain a dead letter. At the instance of Mr. Varjivandas, a preliminary meeting was again called at Madhav Baugh to consider what steps should be taken to induce the Government to abandon the Bill, learned men ranged themselves in opposing camps. One side asserted that the Bill would confer an inestimable blessing; while the other side vehemently maintained that their religion was in jeopardy. A memorial, setting forth all the arguments against the proposed change, was forwarded to Government, but, notwithstanding, the Bill passed into law. It was not that he was antagonistic to social reform that Mr. Varjivandas opposed the Bill, but he had a deep-rooted conviction that it should be left to the people to initiate such reforms. During the Hindu-Mahomedan riots of 1893, a meeting of the leading members of the communities was convened by Mr. H. A. Acworth, the late Municipal Commissioner, in the Municipal Hall. An appeal was made to Mr. Varjivandas to exert his influence to bring about peace and harmony, and he willingly responded. A meeting of the leading Hindu and Mahomedan communities was held on the 31st of August, at the residence of Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas, for the purpose of drawing up the necessary resolutions which were submitted to the general meeting, held on the 6th of September, at the Town Hall, under the presidency of Lord Harris, to take steps in aid of the innocent sufferers during the riots. Mr. Varjivandas was married in 1833 at the age of sixteen, and had five children by the marriage, three sons and two daughters. The two surviving sons are Mr. Tribhovandas and Mr. Jagmohandas. Mr. Tribhovandas, the eldest son, is following in the footsteps of his worthy father. Mr. Varjivandas having himself tasted the sweet fruits of education took great pains to secure a good training for his sons also. From his very infancy, liberal ideas were engrafted in the mind of Mr. Tribhovandas, and he was not slow to turn to advantage the opportunities afforded to him to do good to his fellow-creatures.

Although Mr. Varjivandas had reached the age of four score years, he was in full possession of bodily and mental vigour, and regularly attended office every day. In the year 1892 he made a pilgrimage to Upper India, with the two-fold object of visiting the sacred shrines of the Hindus, situated in those parts of the country, and of personally observing the customs and manners of the people. In the course of his pilgrimage he visited Prayag (Allahabad), Mathura, Benares, Shri Nathdwar, Calcutta, and other noteworthy places, spending everywhere large sums of money in charity, in a manner quite in keeping with his liberal spirit.

Mr. Varjivandas's funeral, which took place early yesterday morning, was very numerously attended. During the day, and particularly in the afternoon, visits of condolence were paid to the deceased's sons by representative and influential citizens of different nationalities. Numerous letters and telegrams of sympathy were received by Mr. Tribhowandas, the eldest son. Out of respect to the memory of the deceased, the offices of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., the Bombay Native Dispensary at Dhobie Talao, the Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Charitable Dispensary at Khetwady, and some of the local educational and other institutions were closed yesterday.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES' STAKES.

THE Princess of Wales' Stakes of 10,000 sovs.; the second horse to receive 500 sovs.; the third 200 sovs.; the nominator of the winner 400 sovs.; and the nominator of the second 200 sovs.; out of the stakes for them three and four-years olds; three years-olds to carry 8st 7lbs.; four 9st. 5lbs. Mares and geldings allowed 3lbs., those out of untried mares allowed 3lbs. (if claimed at the time of naming), and maidens allowed 5lbs. allowances accumulative. any winner handicaps and selling races expected, of 500 sovs. to carry 3lbs., of 1,000 sovs. 5lbs., of 3,000 sovs. 9lbs. or of the Grand Prix de Paris, the Derby, St. Leger, or Newmarket Stakes 12lbs. extra. Mile 200 subs, 12 of whom pay 10 sovs. each, and 435 sovs each three entries corrected on payment of fine, Closed October 17th; 1893.

Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's br c St. Frusquim, by St. Simon—Isabel, 3yrs. T. Loates 1
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's b c Persimmon, by St. Simon—Perdita II., 3yrs., Watts 2
Duke of Westminster's b c Regret, by Sheen—Farewell, 3yrs., M. Cannon 3
Duke of Portland's b c Troon, by Hampton—Atalanta, 4 yrs. 0
Lord Rosebery's b c Sir Visto, by Barcaldine—Visto, 4 yrs. 0
Sir J. Blundell-Maple's b c Kirkconnel, by Royal Hampton—Sweet Sauce, 4 yrs. 0
Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's b c Laveno, by Bend Or—Nepoli, 4 yrs. 0
Mr. L. Brassey's b f Butterfly, by Hampton—Merry Duchess, 4 yrs. 0
Mr. H. McCalmont's b c The Lombard, by Petrarch—Wealth, 4 yrs. 0
Mr. H. McCalmont's b c Raconteur, by St Simon—Plaisanterie, 4 yrs. 0

(Winner trained by A. Hayhoe, Newmarket)

Betting: 5 to 2 against St. Frusquin, 4 to 1 Persimmon, 7 to 4 Regret.

Won by half a length; same distance between second and third.

MATCH BETWEEN THE PLAYERS AND GENTLEMEN.

In the match between the Players and the Gentlemen of England, concluded, to-day, the former made 248 and 191, total 439; the Gentlemen made 303 and 137 for 9 wickets, and thus won with a wicket to fall.

THE UNIVERSITY CRICKET MATCH.

In the match between the representative Varsity Elevens which was concluded at Lords, on Saturday, the 5th instant. Oxford won. Cambridge put together 319 in their first innings and 212 in their second. Oxford's total for their first venture was 292, while for six wickets down they put on 330 runs and won the match by four wickets. To this result they were largely helped by J. O. Smith, whose contribution in the second innings was 132. Smith, an old Charterhouse boy, played in the same fixture last year when Oxford won by 134 runs, the winners' first innings, curiously enough, producing just the same number of runs—202. Smith stood second in last year's bathing averages with 41·20—"Asian."

MR. GLADSTONE ON PAST POLITICAL LEADERS.

AN interesting correspondence has passed between Mr. Swift MacNeill, M.P., and Mr. Gladstone, Mr. MacNeill, referring to what he describes as the right hon. gentleman's delightfully appreciative article in this month's "Nineteenth Century" on the career of Sheridan, says he thinks the following passage in it bears somewhat too severely on the memory of Mr. Fox, namely:—"The grand occasion on which Sheridan is entitled to occupation of a separate political position is that of the Irish Union. Fox, completely united with Sheridan in condemning the enactment of such a Union in defiance of the sense of the Irish people, found in secession from the House of Commons a convenient cover for his indolence, and thereby, of course, diminished both in numbers and in credit the small residue of those who stood to their guns." Mr. MacNeill points out that Mr. Fox's secession from the British Parliament was contemporaneous with the secession in the same month (May, 1797) of Grattan from the Irish House of Commons. Mr. Fox retired owing to the defeat by 256 as against 91 of Mr. Grey's measure for reform. Grattan retired owing to the defeat by 175 as against 30 of Ponsonby's measure for relief. Their secessions must be regarded as a step taken in concert. Although Mr. Fox did not re-enter the lists when the Union became a Government measure, it should be remembered that his secession had taken place long before the Union was contemplated. In reply Mr. Gladstone wrote as follows:—

"Hawarden, June 5.—Dear Mr. Smith MacNeill,—I am sorry to find from your letter that I have misled you, and may have misled others. I had not the smallest intention of conveying such a meaning as that Fox retired upon the Union, but his plan of withdrawal provided him with a sort of excuse, and a very bad one. We are all misled in our judgments by our inclinations, and I think Fox's self-imposed exile was a gross case of it. Grattan saw his error and retrieved it. It was a cruel thing to leave Sheridan and Grey to fight alone, and it shows how selfishness makes good-natured men do ill-natured things. If I reprint I will take care to insert precautions. Meantime, I take the liberty of sending you a separate copy of the little scrap. (After some observations on other matters the letter thus continues,) With all good wishes, and amongst them a very fervent one for the unity of your party.—I remain, most faithfully yours, W. E. Gladstone."

In a further letter, dated June 9, Mr Gladstone writes:—"I have no wish to see Fox lowered, but I am very desirous to see Sheridan raised, as I think he deserves. With renewed good wishes for the party that is, as I conceive, the Irish nation."

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1896-97 up to 7th July are as follows:—

In the month of May 1896.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	49,17,516	63,75,494	1,12,93,010
Exports	17,08,367	14,61,605	31,69,972
Net Imports	32,09,149	49,13,889	81,23,038

To the end of the month of May 1896—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	98,85,026	1,39,90,984	2,38,16,010
Exports	34,92,093	32,83,020	67,75,113
Net Imports	63,92,933	1,06,47,964	1,70,40,897

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1896-97.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of May 1896	4,283	23,14,078*	29,18,261
To the end of the month of May 1896. (Progressive)	3,91,518	46,54,738	50,46,256

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of May 1896	.....	14,07,756†	14,07,756
To the end of the month of May 1896 (Progressive)	1,86,642	18,81,605	20,68,247

* Of which Rs. 29,26,585 represent bullion received for British dollar coinage from the tenderers.
† Equivalent of 620,402 British dollars.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JULY 12.

10 p.m. ... ... 77·9

MONDAY, JULY 13.

6 a.m. ... ... 77·3
10 a.m. ... ... 77·9
2 p.m. ... ... 79·2
4 p.m. ... ... 79·2

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WE regret to hear that Sir Comer Petheram is laid up with rheumatism. The pain was so severe on Friday morning that he could not leave his bed. His Lordship besides had been suffering for the past two or three days from lumbago in the back, but attended Court at great inconvenience to himself. Dr. Pilgrim is attending on his Lordship.

ESTIMATES of the wheat crop in the Central India States have now been framed. The area under crop is 425,000 acres less, but the outturn is expected to be only about one thousand tons below that of last year. This is accounted for by the estimated yield in Bhopal being 10,000 tons more than in 1894-95 though 152,000 acres less were cultivated. The greatest falling off is in Bundelkhand where the drop is 52 per cent.

THE annual report on irrigation works in Sind for 1894-95 shows that the interest earned on the capital spent on major works was 1·21 while there was a small loss on minor works. The expenditure on extensions, improvements, maintenance, and repairs of canals continues steadily to increase; 258 lakhs have been spent altogether in the province, and the annual value of the crops irrigated exceeds 56 lakhs.

THE trial of a German named Falk and his two sons for culpable homicide not amounting to murder was completed on Friday in Darjeeling. The accused were found guilty and sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from five to three years.

Two privates of the Shropshire Light Infantry, who were arrested on board a vessel leaving port, was on Friday morning charged with desertion before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. They were made over to the military authorities. One of the men, Miller, is a well-known member of the Shropshire Football team.

MR. J. H. GLASS, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, has been appointed a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and took his seat on Saturday last.

THE proposed German Bank in Calcutta is expected to open at 14, Hare Street, on the 1st proximo.

At Bankipore, on Friday, Sir Alexander Mackenzie laid the foundation stone of Rai Jai Krishna Bahadur's *dharmsala*, after which he was entertained by the Mahomedan gentlemen of Patna at dinner at the Club. On the 11th, Sir Alexander Mackenzie arrived at Mozufferpore.

THE leave rules contained in chapter XIII, of the Civil Service Regulations, have been extended to Assistant Commissioners and officers of higher rank in the Berar Commission appointed by the Secretary of State or with his particular sanction.

THE 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles at Jullundur, under orders for Mauritius and the Cape, will leave India in October, relieving the 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, who come to this country. The trooping will be done by the *Warren Hastings*.

THE Raja of Muksudpore has given Rs. 5,000 towards the Dufferin Fund to assist the Gya Branch, Zenana Hospital Fund.

THE question of legislation in the North-West Provinces in connection with the Court of Wards' Estates is now engaging the attention of the Government.

THE numbers on relief works in the North-West Provinces are now only 48,000, and the village relief works are fast closing.

IT is proposed to put the management of the whole of the Municipal loans of Calcutta into the hands of the Bank of Bengal. The financial transactions of the Municipality have become so enormous, and the possibilities of fraud so many that the transfer of the responsibility to the Bank expected, not only to set free the Vice-Chairman and a large staff to attend to more practical matters, but to relieve the Commissioners of a great risk they now run.

THE actual cost of constructing large temporary barracks for a full battalion of a Madras-Burma Infantry Regiment at Kengtung in the Southern Shan States, is estimated at Rs. 1,04,000. This sum has been sanctioned by the Government, and it is understood that restrictions will be placed, so that the amount will not be exceeded. The sum will include the construction of the necessary Medical, Commissariat, and Transport buildings; a magazine; follower's lines, and probably also quarters for the Civil officers and his Assistants and their office, mule lines, telegraph quarters, etc., etc. Work is to be pushed on as rapidly as possible, so that in a short time the buildings may be ready for the accommodation of the whole battalion of the 1st Burma Gurkha Rifles, a large detachment of which has now joined Head-quarters at Kengtung from the outpost at Monghsing on the left of the Mekong Valley. The men of the regiment will help in the construction of the temporary huts, barracks, and other buildings, assisted by labour obtained locally and Chinamen carpenters. If absolutely necessary the Company of Burma Sappers and Miners will be sent over to help. Plenty of material is reported to exist locally, and it is understood that the Sawbwa will help to procure the necessary materials.

WE have probably heard the last of the erosion of the '303 rifle-barrel by the action of cordite. The chemical experiments carried out have shown that the addition of an alkali to the oil now in common use for cleaning the Lee-metford, effectually prevents the deposit of the film which has hitherto caused such mischief. At the same time it has become clear that in India the quantity of oil served out to the soldier was insufficient, and he will receive nearly three times his old allowance. He will thus be able to keep his rifle in the best order, and the master-armourer will not have to condemn a large percentage of barrels. It may be noted as a curious fact that the Lee-Metford gives much better shooting after it has been fouled by repeated discharges. After the third shot its accuracy at all ranges increases, and at the end of a day on the range this accuracy is in no way impaired. It may be that the first discharges sweep out the oil from the barrel and thus the bullet takes the grooving more completely. The Lee-Metford carbine will "make" a better target at 1,000 yards than the long rifle. This being the case some enthusiasts may argue that the carbine should became the universal arm, a long light bayonet being introduced instead of the present short knife-life piece of steel which does duty on the rifle. Care would, of course have to be taken that the balance of the carbines was not destroyed. However, it is not likely that the carbine will be called on to replace the rifle so long as a belief in long-range fire obtains. In the effective zone, which may be put at less than 1,000 yards, the shorter weapon would probably give the better results. All mounted infantry and camel-corps should certainly use the carbine only with magazine attachment.

"FOR some time past," writes the *Times'* Odessa correspondent, "Nikolaieff has obtained an unenviable notoriety as a dangerous port for seamen, and especially British seamen, owing to brutal outrages committed on them by certain gangs of ruffians with whose doings the local police seem either unable or unwilling to interfere. The murder of a British seaman serving as a fireman on the steamer Newcastle, belonging to Newcastle, which lately occurred is now followed by another murderous outrage on a British seaman. He was waylaid and attacked in broad daylight near the port gates and was found in a senseless and serious condition, having been robbed of all he had. The British Consulate authorities both here and at Nikolaieff have taken active steps in these matters, but the police at Nikolaieff are treating these murders and outrages in such a lukewarm manner, as no one has even been arrested, that the assistance of the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg is likely to be requested, and as there are thousands of British seamen visiting Nikolaieff yearly it is hoped by the British colonies in South Russia that the home authorities will interest themselves in this question."

AN important improvement is being carried out in the method of defacing stamps on letters when passing through the post offices in India. Hitherto she name of the office and the date, with figures or letters conveying certain meaning to the postal officials, have been used. Now, however, the *hour* at which the letters are taken out of the receiving boxes and dealt with in the offices is impressed upon the stamp. Thus, remarks a contemporary, we have before us an envelope bearing the mark: "Simla, 4 Jl. 96—5 p.m." and another from Bombay with "5-50 p.m." stamped upon it. In this way complaints as to delays can be more readily investigated, and the public can see at a glance exacly when their letters they receive have been posted. A check can be kept upon peons and other servants who occasionally are too lazy to go to a receiving office and use a pillar-box which may not be cleared for several hours. In big stations where the local post is much resorted to this check will be very valuable. In Simla, for instance, there are eleven clearances of the boxes each week-day, from 6 a.m., to 7-30 p.m., and ten deliveries in the place itself—a wonderful local service which works admirably. One has only to consult the envelope of a letter to see how long it has been on its way and whether the postmen are doing their duty properly. The new system of stamping is being extended to all places of importance in India, and it will doubtless be much appreciated by the European community who have been educated to place implicit trust in the Post Office in all its operations.

CAPTAIN DEASY, of the 16th Lancers, who is travelling through Chinese Turkistan along the borders of Tibet, intends to try an interesting experiment when he reaches the borders of Western China. As everyone knows there are four rivers which take their rise in Eastern Tibet and these are crossed in turn by the traveller who seeks to gain admittance to the country of the Lamas from the side of China. Three of them are the streams which are afterwards known as the Yang-tse, the Mekong and the Salween; and the fourth was supposed to be the Irrawaddy until Prince Henri of Orleans discovered the sources of that river. The belief obtains that the two most westerly of the four streams unite to form the Salween, though Chinese geographers have spoken of one of the rivers as flowing past Bhamo. Captain Deasy proposes to cast into each river one or two hermetically sealed tin cases containing papers showing where he was when the cases were thrown in the water, the local name of the stream, and the date of the launching. These cases, it is hoped, will be carried by the current safely for hundreds of miles, appearing eventually in the Yang-tse, the Mekong and the Salween in the neighbourhood of towns or ports where Europeans are living. There is, of course, the chance that the tins may be stranded on shore, though the annual floods should sweep them onwards; or more probable still, that native boatmen may see them and lay hands on them out of curiosity. But it is worth while warning our officers on the Salween to be on the look-out and giving a similar intimation to the French on the Mekong. We fear that the watchers in the Irrawaddy will never see a tin floating down, unless Prince Henri has erred in his conclusions as to the sources of the great river of Burma.

THE French Chamber, on June 20, agreed by 312 votes to 73 to the bill declaring Madagascar a French Colony. M. Berthelot, by his circular of Feb. 11, announced to the Powers the "prise de possession." In acknowledging this Lord Salisbury reserved all existing British rights until furnished with the treaty, while Mr. Olney also reserved American treaty rights. M. Bourgeois, on March 31, stated that in the view of the French Government the maintenance of anterior treaties was incompatible with the new situation created by the conquest, and that France claimed jurisdiction over British and American subjects as also freedom of action respecting Customs duties. Replying on April 16, to Mr. Olney, M. Bourgeois said France was quite disposed to extend to Madagascar the conventions enjoyed by American citizens in France and French possessions. In these circumstances (explained M. Hanotaux) the present Cabinet felt that the only step to take was to declar Madagascar a French colony, and the introduction of the bill had already insured the adhesion of America, a result which by the force of things, could not remain isolated. The civil expenditure for 1896 was estimated at 1,899,000f. On the question of slavery, M. Meline accepted a resolution in these words—"Slavery being abolished in Madagascar by the fact of its being declared a French Colony, the Government will take measures to insure immediate emancipation."

THE Drummond Castle Relief Fund now amounts to nearly £14,000. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a letter written to Sir Donald Currie, extols "the spontaneous and affectionate Christian offices of the French people."

ACCORDING to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, Marshal Yamagata has decided to return at once to Japan; the correspondent thinks his abandonment of the tour is largely due to a discovery that his programme would take him to the same places as Li Hung Chang at the same time.

THERE was a large gathering of Freemasons at Brighton, on June 24, in connection with the ninety-eighth anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. The Duke of Devonshire presided over the dinner in the evening at the Royal Pavilion, and remarked upon the rapid strides which the institution was making. The subscriptions amounted to £18,777 10s., the largest sum, £1,620, coming from the chairman's own province of Derbyshire.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales were present, on June 24, at the annual demonstration in connection with Dr. Barnardo's Homes, held at the Albert Hall, under the presidency of the Duke of Sutherland. In the course of the proceedings the Prince delivered a brief address, expressing the pleasure felt by the Princess and himself in attending the celebration, and their conviction that the homes are carrying on a most useful and benevolent work of reclamation.

THE "Daily News" Vienna correspondent learns that the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty have decided to take concerted action to obtain from the Porte the nomination of a Christian Governor for Crete, the execution of the convention for Haleppa and the convocation of the Cretan Assembly.

THE *Times'* Athens correspondent, telegraphing on June 24, says that the unanimous action on the part of the Powers in regard to Crete is at length an accomplished fact. The proposals for the immediate convocation of the Cretan Assembly, an amnesty to the insurgents, and the appointment of a Christian Governor were submitted by the Ambassadors to the Sultan on June 23. The first of them had been anticipated by the Sultan, who had ordered Abdullah Pasha to issue a fresh proclamation convoking the Assembly for June 29, without any stipulation as to a previous submission of the insurgents. It is very improbable, however, that the insurgents will regard this concession as satisfactory, or that many Deputies will attend. The impression prevails in Crete that the new proposal comes too late.

A REVOLT of Druses against the Turks has broken out in the Damascus district, and four companies, of Turkish troops are said to have been annihilated.

THE Society of Arts is offering a prize of £20 for the best new invention for obviating or diminishing risk to life or limb in any industrial occupation. The descriptions of the proposed remedies should be sent in by Dec. 31.

M. SARDOU, the eminent French dramatist, is (the *Telegraph* understands) writing a play for Sir Henry Irving. The central figure of it will be Robespierre, and the drama will deal with events in the stirring period of the French Revolution.

A DECREE has been issued in Rome announcing the cessation of hostilities in Erythrea.

AN interesting sequel to the recent visit of Chief Khama to this country is furnished by the news of the wedding of the chief. The ceremony was performed at Palapye by Mr. Willoughby, and it appears to have been conducted in strictly British fashion.

MODERN ORATIONS.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY writes to the "Daily News":—I have just been reading a book bearing the title of "Modern Political Orations," edited by Mr. Leopold Wagner, and published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. This book contains speeches by Lord Brougham on Negro Emancipation, by Macaulay on The People's Charter, by W. J. Fox on the Corn Laws, by Daniel O'Connell on the Repeal of the Union, by Cobden, Bright, Lord Russell, Disraeli, Gladstone, and a number of other men, some of whom still belong to political life. The volume has for me a great deal of personal interest. I certainly have not heard all the speakers but I have heard most of them. I have heard nearly all the great speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli, of Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden, and Lord Russell and Mr. Lowe, and I remember well hearing two or three really powerful addresses from Lord Brougham. Macaulay I never heard. Daniel O'Connell I once did hear—in a manner, that is to say. I once was present as a school boy when O'Connell delivered an address to the school in his very latest days—when an old man sitting humped up in a chair muttered some words, not one of which reached my ears—and that is my only recollection of the great orator to whom Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton devoted such rapturous praise in his poem "St. Stephen's," and of whom Disraeli said that no voice ever impressed the House of Commons more in his time than that of Sir Robert Peel, "excepting only the thrilling tones of O'Connell."

Cobden and Bright, of course, I heard again and again, and I need hardly say that Mr. Gladstone's eloquence was familiar to me. Sir Alexander Cockburn I heard in some of his finest speeches, and Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton and the Earl of Beaconsfield "on the Polish insurrection;" and Robert Lowe, Parnell, and Bradlaugh, and Lord Randolph Churchill, and Mr. John Morley, and Mr. Chamberlain, and all the others of our time. I think one of the finest rhetorical speeches I ever heard was that of Lord Ellenborough on the Polish insurrection. It was delivered in the House of Lords on the 8th of June, 1863. It was spoken with magnificent emphasis and effect, and even the lethargic and lifeless House of Lords was thrilled with emotion by its closing passage: "All I can say to the Poles, Lord Ellenborough declared, is "Persevere! Keep your arms! Strike down your enemies wherever you can reach them! You have embarked in a career of honour, of patriotism and of glory. You may fall in the field, but it is better to fall there than to die in the ranks of your enemies. Persevere! And depend upon it, having adopted this course, adopted, perhaps, by despair, but sanctioned by reason and by justice, you will have the respect of all men, and I trust that Providence will bless your efforts." It was not perhaps very wise or statesman-like advice under all the conditions, but taking into account voice, manner, gesture, and sincerity of purpose, I do not know that I ever heard a more effective appeal in a legislative assembly. It is curious how almost entirely forgotten Lord Ellenborough is in our time. I daresay that there are many fairly well-educated young men and women in England to-day to whom the name of that Lord Ellenborough would convey no manner of idea. The editor of this volume of modern political orations quotes on his title-page some lines from the first Lord Lytton's poem "St. Stephen's,"

Loud as a scandal on the ears of town,
And just as brief the orator's renown.
Year after year debaters blaze and fade,
Scarce marked the dial's or departs the shade.
Words die so soon when only to be said,
Words only live when worthy to be read.

Who now remembers anything of Mr. Sheil, whom Mr. Gladstone declared to be one of the greatest orators he had ever heard, and whom Disraeli, in one of his novels, describes as far superior to George Canning?

The orator seems in one sense to be something like the actor. He lives only on memory and tradition. Yet the actor appears to me to have in one respect an advantage. If he wins a foremost place he is remembered, at all events, as having won that foremost place. Very few people living now can remember Edward Kean, but we all of us know that Kean was a great actor. Not many people are aware that Lord Ellenborough and Shell ranked amongst the greatest public speakers of their time. W. J. Fox, the famous orator of Free Trade, is almost altogether forgotten, and yet I have heard old members of the House of Commons say that they were more enthralled by his speeches than even by those of Cobden and Bright. There seams to be a curious caprice about the fame of an orator. Of course the vice must naturally count for a great deal, and in voice and manner W. J. Fox was all but supreme, and yet he is practically forgotten. I think the most interesting speaker, if I may use that phrase in a peculiar sense, to whom I ever listened, was Monsieur Thiers. Yet his voice was bad, his manner was bad, his gestures were ungainly, but all the same he held one fascinated by the closeness of his reasoning and by the readiness and the variety of his illustrations. I have heard Berryer and I have heard Jules Favre. Either of these men, if regarded as a mere rhetorician, was incomparably superior to Monsieur Thiers, but neither could, to my thinking, so completely engross the attention of an audience as Monsieur Thiers, in spite of all his defects, could do. I had always an idea that I could forecast the end of a sentence delivered by Monsieur Berryere or Monsieur Favre from the words with which the sentence began. But you could do nothing of this kind with Thiers. You had to listen to every word: you never could tell what odd conceit, what curious charm of phrase-making, might not come out the next moment.

I think the greatest orator I ever heard was John Bright. As a debater he could not compare with Mr. Gladstone, but there were occasions when he reached a higher atmosphere than even Mr. Gladstone had attained. The volume to wich I am now referring contains Bright's famous speech on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, delivered in the House of Commons on the 17th of February, 1866. This is the speech which contains the memorable passage declaring Mr. Bright's belief that if the majority of the people of Ireland, counted fairly out, had their will, and if they had the power, they would unmoor the island from its fastenings in the Atlantic and move it at least two thousand miles to the west." Many of Bright's friends and admirers thought this the greatest speech he had ever delivered. The late Mr. John Blake Dillon, the father of Mr. John Dillon of our time, told me that he had come to the House of Commons filled with an almost hyperbolical admiration for the eloquence of Mr. Bright, whom up to that time he had never heard, and that Mr. Bright's speech on that night was, beyond any estimate he had formed. I have sometimes in my own mind compared the eloquence of Mr. Bright with that of Mr. Wendell Phillips, the American orator. The men had little in common except stately presence and exquisite voice. But I have sometimes thought that Mr. Wendell Philips in his oratory combined to a great extent the fluency of Mr. Gladstone with the straightforward simplicity of Mr. Bright. Certainly Mr. Wendell Phillips was one of the greatest speakers I have ever heard. The gift of Cobden was persuasiveness. If the work of the orator is above all things to convince, then he was undoubtedly a great orator. But he could not in the artistic sense be ranked with Gladst

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

EDISON'S "fluorescence lamp" is a practical application of the Rontgen rays to illumination. The inside of the Crookes vacuum tube is coated with granular fluorescent minerals fused on the glass, and when the lamp is excited by an induction coil it becomes luminous. Edison first employed tungstate of calcium for the fluorescent material, as we had supposed, but finding that the vacuum has deteriorated with this substance, he has adopted another, which he keeps a secret for the present.

It is more efficient than the tungstate, and he considers that it transforms all the X rays into light. His theory is that the "crystals are composed of light and heavy particles, and the impact of the waves (that is the other waves of the X rays) produces a stress in the crystals which causes the emission of light." However, as most electricians know, theory is not Edison's strong point. As to the practical efficiency of the fluorescent lamp, he says that a candle power is produced by three-tenths of a watt (of electric energy), whereas the incandescent lamp requires three watts, and the arc lamp half a watt per candle-power. The new electric lamp would, therefore, seem to be much more economical than the old ones, and if these figures are borne out in practice, something like a revolution will be made in electric lighting.

MM. D'Arsonval and Gaiffe have devised an apparatus for taking Rontgen radiographs, which is theoretically the same as that employed by Mr. Campbell-Swinton in this country. It is compactly arranged, and has all the improvements which have been introduced into the original process of Rontgen. Some very pretty radiographs of shells have been taken with it in the laboratory of the "Societe d'Optique," Paris.

The Howard process for protecting seed grain from crows is to coat them with tar, but it does not succeed very well in practice, owing to the tar making the seeds stick together, and coating them unequally. M. Neuville, Professor of Agriculture at Neubourg, in the Eure, has modified the plan with more success. He dilutes the tar, using a mixture of 100 parts by weight of tar, 100 parts of pure petroleum, and adds a sufficient quantity of boiling water. The water and petroleum are added by degrees, stirring the tar meanwhile. The seed corn is to be well covered with the solution.

A workwoman at Cherryfield, Maine, United States, recently broke a needle in the flesh of her hand, and an operation would have been required to extract it had the surgeon not be thought him to apply magnetism. The woman was taken to the electric light station of the town, and a powerful electromagent, excited by the electric current, was applied to the hand in such a way as to draw out the needle.

A new method of tunnelling under streets has been introduced at Clichy, near Paris, for constructing drains. It is an adaptation of the "Boucher" process invented by Brunel, and used by Mr. Greathead in making the 1887 tunnel under the Thames. The improvement at Clichy consist in substituting masonary for the metal tubes employed originally, and is the invention of M. Chagnard.

The wreck of the "Durmmond Castle" points to the urgent need of submarine boats for exploring the sea-bottom, and recovering bodies or property from wrecks. A Baltimore inventor has recently constructed a steel one of a cigar-shape. It goes by steam at the surface, and electricity under water. It can sink to depths of 150 feet (25 fathoms), and remain there for 40 hours, with a crew of six men and divers, who can leave and return to it by doors in the side. Such a boat would be able to reach the "Drummond Castle."

What may be called a "phosphorescent five o'clock" tea occurred lately in a fashionable circle of Paris, but after dusk, when the luminous effect could be well seen. No candles or lamps were used; all the light coming from the phosphorescent ceiling, carpets, and furniture, pictures, teacups, and flowers. The ladies also wore phosphorescent gowns, while their faces, arms, and shoulders gleamed with phosphorescent cosmetics, such as the luminous toilet powder or starch of M. Henry, a member of the Academie des Sciences. This midsummer folly may remind the reader of Hamlet with the skull of Yorick, "Now get you to my lady's chamber and tell her let her paint an inch thick, to this favour she must come!" Perhaps the only wonder is that with the help of the Rontgen rays and fluorescent cerials the frivolous Parisians did not enjoy the sational sensation of looking at each other's skeletons—a modern equivalent for the Egyptain mummy at the feast.

At a meeting of the Naturforscher-Versammlung, Professor Ostwald, of Leipzig, delivered an address on scientific materrialism, which he explained as the doctrine that all things consist of moving atoms, which, with the forces acting on them, are the final entities, the non plus ultra. Professor Ostwald considered this view untenable. In getting a knowledge of nature, we first observe, "register," and classify" phenomena. Then we "systematise," the most comprehensive "system being a "generalconception." The most important element in the latter is the "invariant," or that which never changes, and "mass" is such an invariant. From the notion of mass we pass to the notion of matter, and from the doctrine of the "conservation of mass" to the doctrine of the "conservation of matter." Galileo introduced the conception of "force," and Newton added it to all the universe, hence arose the "mechanical conception of nature," and the doctrine of the "conservation of energy." Professor Ostwald points out that this conception has not been confirmed. We only know the physical world through the sensory organs which are affected by changes of energy. And were there no changes of energy we would not know it, any more than we feel the pressure of the atmosphere except through changes in it. We often hear it said that matter is the reality and energy is imaginary, but Professor Ostwald thinks that matter is a product of the imagination, invented to represent the permanent in the everlasting change. Matter and energy, he says, cannot be thought of as distinct, like body and soul; matter is nothing but a group of energies; and it is not the real reality.

The following method of purifying water for drinking or cooking is credited to Mr. Crookes, a very high authority. Add to each cubic metre of the water 100 to 200 grammes of the following mixture:—

	Parts.
Permanganate of line	1
Sulphate of alumina	15
Fine clay or kaolin	30

The fourth centenary of the discovery of India by Vasco da Gama is to be celebrated next year by an exhibition of Indian products in Lisbon. Senor Bonco has been instructed to invite Great Britain to take part in it.

Professor G. Ferraris, one of the inventors of the polyphase motor, and Professor R. Arno, propose in the Elettricista a new, highly interesting system of distributing electric energy, embodying the combination of ordinary transformers with a novel kind of phase transformers, by means of which monophase currents can be utilised for the line and polyphase currents for distribution. The phase transformer may be explained as a dephase machine, one of whose windings is fed with alternating currents from the mains. When the armature is made to rotate, currents will be induced in the secondary winding which will differ in phase by about 90 deg. from those in the primary circuit. By properly adjusting the coils of the two circuits, any ratio of transformation can be obtained in this novel machine, which thus justifies its name, phase transformer. No outside energy need be supplied to keep the armature in motion. The transformer or motor is started as a monophase machine, the secondary circuit not being closed until normal speed has been attained. The professors describe many different ways in which the phase transformer can be applied. Supposing we have alternating current mains C. D sending currents to the primary coils A of a phase transformer, and also to the primary coils a of an ordinary transformer. The secondary coils B of the former discharge their current into the line R. S, those of the ordinary transformer b into the line P Q. From the latter we may branch off a lamp circuit of the ordinary kind. But we also send the currents from R S, through the one set of coils of the motors which are to do work, and the currents from P Q through the other set, and thus distribute the energy on the polyphase plan. This distribution would require four wires, in addition to the mains. By using one line—Q, for instance—as return for both circuits, we can dispense with the line S. The line wiring for three-phase currents would be substantially the same.

The "Electrical Review" says:—"An important practical improvement in the construction of X ray tubes has been made by Mr. Pyke, consulting engineer to the Vacuum Tube Company. An important item in the cost of X ray tubes is the time necessary to produce the very high vacuum required for an efficient tube. This takes, for example, about four hours for a focus tube. Mr. Pyke has succeeded in reducing this time to two hours, by fixing two additional electrodes in the tube at a short distance apart, and sending a powerful current from a transformer across the gap between them. The electrodes are made of metals which are absorbent for the gases in the tube. The tube is first exhausted to a moderate extent by a Fleuss pump, and then the discharge is passed between the two additional electrodes. In some way, not yet fully explained, the vacuum is rapidly raised to the required standard, without further use of the pump. Mr. Pyke discovered this interesting fact about two years ago, when he attempted to fit up an installation of Geissler tubes for Mr. Kiraify. This curious phenomenon was fatal to the permanent working of an installation of vacuum tubes, since in the course of time they run themselves out of action. Tesla and several others have recently noted this peculiar action of a discharge on the vacuum tube, which Mr. Pyke hasturned to much good practical advantage."

THE WONDER OF THE PLACE.

A REMARKABLE piece of news was brought in last week by the reporter of a local paper from Blackheath, a suburb of London. He had been deputed to interview a Mrs. Bonnick, 5 Couthurst-road, Charlton-road, Blackheath, London, S.E. Mrs. Bonnick showed him her baby

A STOUT, HEALTHY LITTLE GIRL,

under three years of age, with a sunny smile brightening the whole of her features.

"Ah, but you should have seen her this time last year," said the mother, "you would not have thought she would have lived a day," and then she told me the following story:—

"Her name is Grace Ethel Bonnick. She was born on the 26th May, 1893. Till last winter she was a bright, healthy child. She was then taken ill with influenza, followed by pleurisy and pneumonia. The doctor ordered beef tea, chemical food, and cod liver oil, but she was too weak to take them. She wasted to a mere shadow, and about the end of May dropsy set in. The doctor gave up all hope, and only called occasionally to see her. I had, myself, lost hope, when one day last June I read in a small book, about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, how a child on the verge of death had been completely cured by the use of the Pills, and as a last resource I determined to try them. I gave her the third part of a pill dissolved in water, three times a day, and the very first night

SHE SLEPT BETTER

than she had done for weeks. She used scarcely to sleep at all. On the second and third nights she still slept better and much more peacefully. On the third day her appetite commenced to improve, and she asked for food. At the end of a fortnight she was able to sit up in her chair. She took two boxes altogether in two months, and at the end of that time was as well as she had ever been. She had been running about long before that."

"Has she had any relapse since then?"

"No, nor any ailment of any kind. The people of the neighbourhood thought she could not last many days, and now they think she is a perfect wonder. She is simply the idol of the street, and all the neighbours spoil her."

Being pressed by me as to whether there might not be some other cause for the child's remarkable recovery, the mother continued:—

"No, nothing else would persuade me that it was anything but Dr. Williams' Pills," and then she proceeded to give the following logical reasoning for her belief: "I had given her nothing for a fortnight before starting with them, and seeing that the doctor had given up all hope, and knowing myself how ill she was, I do not see how so great a change could have come about of itself."

"You must feel rather thankful that that book was left at your door," I said on leaving. "Oh, yes," replied Mrs. Bonnick, "I can never be too grateful. We

ALL THOUGHT SHE WAS DYING,

but she is quite cured now." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
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are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.

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"A charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

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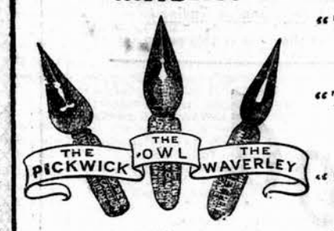

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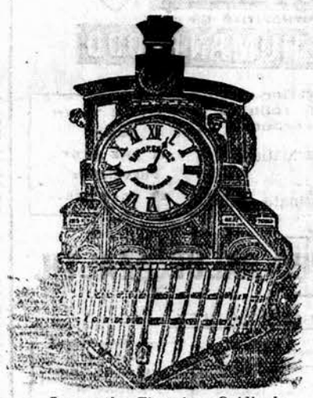

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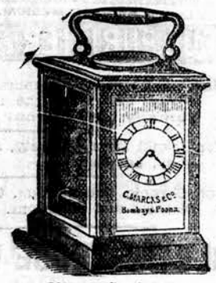

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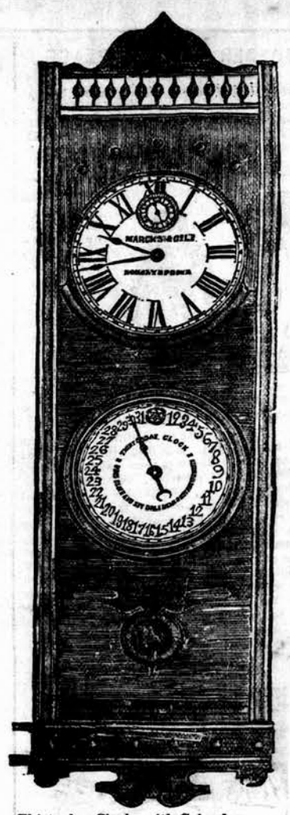

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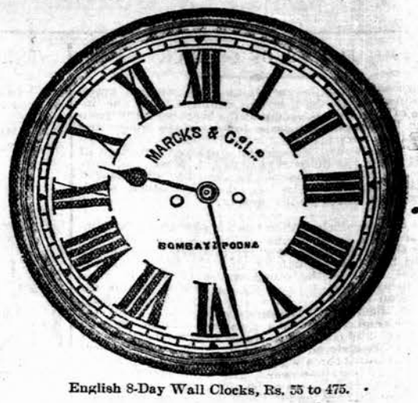

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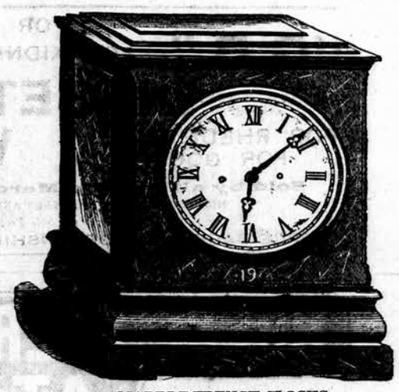

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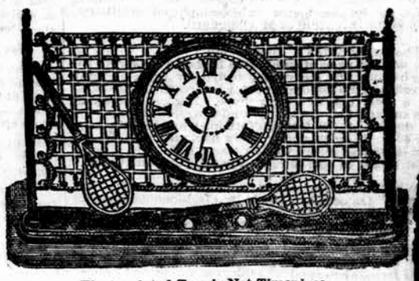

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